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NEWPORT, B. L.

Local Matters,

The Red Cross Parade

The largest and most impressive parade ever seen in Newport took place on Monday as the opening drive in the Red Cross campaign to raise funds for this war work. There were approximately 6000 men and women in line, the vast majority being men of the regular service, the army, navy and Marine corps. The workers in Newport Chapter of the Red Cross were represented in large numbers, while other women in line included the wives and other relatives of drafted men, as well as a detail from the telephone service who are in training for duty "over there." Local organizations in line included the Newport Artillery, the Rogers High School Cadets, the St. George's School Cadets, the men of the next draft increment, and the secretaries of the various branches of the Y. M. C. A. established in the camps about Newport.

Colonel Frank P .King was in com mand of the line, and in accordance with his usual custom he gave the command to start at 2:30. Strange to say, a detachment of the naval contingent had not taken its place in line at the appointed time, so the civilian organizations swung in ahead The missing organization was only a few minutes late, however, and came along at a quickstep soon overhauling the rest of the line, and on Thames street the civilian organizations pulled aside to let the navy take its prescribed place.

The line was headed by a platoon of police, and then came the general commiltee of the Red Cross Drive, wearing dark suits and straw hats and carrying American flags. Then came the Army contingent in two regiments each headed by its band. The first was the 66th regiment, nearly ready to go across, and the other regiment was made up of the companies of the local forts. Each had full companies, and the regiments were so large that the companies in the rear had little benefit from the music. Most of the Army contingent marc ed over from Adams and marched back again at the close of the parade, but they kept up well and there were no stragglers.

Two companies of the Marine Corps under Major Huey followed the Army regiments, marching without music but attracting much applause by their splendid appearance and businesslike demeanor. It has been some time since Marines have been seen in a parade in Newport, and they looked very different in their khaki uniforms from their regalia of former days

The Navy was under command of Lientenant John Bortand, and was headed by the big band from the Training Station. As always the sailors made a fine appearance, being made up of several different branches of the naval service here. The big Naval Reserve Band which headed the Reservist Regiment, and which is regarded as one of the best bands in the service, attracted much attention.

The detail from the U.S. S. Massa-Chusetts was not very large in numbers, comprising about 700 men with the ship band, but it was a popular leature of the line, and Ensign James P Correas , who was in command of the machine gun division, received much esplause from his friends along the

The Newport Artillery made a good showing, being accompanied by the Municipal Band, and the Rogers High School Cadets with their own bugle and dram corps were easily one of the For the units of the parade. The St. George's School Cadets turned out a the hosky lot of boys in their khaki Figure 3, but many of the people Figure the streets failed to identify them, not understanding the signifi- High School Librarians.

cance of their emblem of a dragon on u red field

The second division of the parade, under command of Colonel Herbert Bliss, was the woman's section, and made a fine appearance. The Red Cross workers were headed by Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and comprised a long line of women in the white uniform and caps of the Red Cross. They marched in plateons of eight, and made a splendid appearance. Several of the County towns were represented by large details of workers, energing banners to designate the chapters, and they received much applause. The Red Cross section was followed by the relatives of men in the service, some of whom carried service flags with more than one star, indicating that they had furnished their full quota and more to the service of the United States.

The streets were lined with spectators to see the parade, and although as usual in Newport the crowd was generally undemonstrative, at certain points the applause was very hearty. At the City Hall the reviewing line was formed, and the various organizations passed in review in splendid style. It required about half an hour for the parade to pass.

At the close of the parade, the Municipal Band assembled on the Mail and played the national authem, after which the Newport Artillery fired a

Memorial Sunday Services

Memorial Sanday will be observed by special services at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening next, when Lawton-Warren Post and the members of the Women's Relief Corps, as well as other veteran organizations will attend in a body,

The exercises will open by music by the choir after which Adjutant Andrew K McMahen will read the Memorial Orders, followed by a reading by Commander William S. Bailey. Past Commander Dr. A. F. Squire will read Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and after a selection by the choir, Commander William S. Eailey will deliver an address. The Scripture lesson will be read by the officers of the Post, and the Chaplain of the Day will offer prayer. Past Commander Edwin H. Tilley will read the roll of honor and the impressive salute to the dead will follow, after which the bugler will sound "taps" The exercises will close with the Lord's prayer.

A large number of Newporters attended the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Rhode Island in Woonsocket on Thursday, over which Benjamin Lawton of this city presided in his capacity as Great Sachem. The choice of officers resulted in the selection of Benjamin Lawton as Great Prophet and he was presented with a Past Great Sachem's jewel by Past Great Sachem John J. Peckham of this city. Among the Newporters in attendance in addition to these were Past Great Sachems Frank G Scott, J Harry Brown and William J. Carr, and Past Sachems B. Hammett Stevens, Jr., R. H. McIntosh, R. B. Scott, W. F. Watson, C. F. Childs, J. Herbert Barker, J. W. Millington, William M. Thompson, Seddie fixed at \$5000 on the manslaughter E. Williams and F. O. Pinkham, and tharge. Great Sannap Louis II. Scott.

The local postoffice is greatly in handling the large quantities of mail that are received daily for the civilian population as well as for the armed government forces here. It is some job for the small force to handle the immense sacks of mail that are dumped into the postoffice every morning, and consequently it is late when the mail is finally distributed

June 5th will be the day for register ing all those men who have become of age since last June when the general registration for war service of all men between 21 and 51 years of age was held. Last year, the machinery for the registration was quite complicated, but as the number to be registered this year is of course very much smaller, it is expected that the work will be cared for by the local draft boards.

last in its series of dances at Masonic hall on Wednesday evening. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed, the hall being less crowded than at some of the previous dances by this organization. Mrs. Esther A. Gifford was in charge as usual.

Mr Robert Carr, son of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, of this city, has passed a successful examination for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Miss Martha C. Pritchard, formerly of this city, has been elected president of the New England Association of

lialian Day Observance

The anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the great war was observed In Newport as well as other places, on Friday, when the Italian flag was displayed from many public and private flag staffs, and flowers were distributed to all who would wear them in honor of the day.

An impressive street parade was planned for the evening, to start at 5:30 and move out Broadway to Powel avenue, through Kay street and Bellevue avenue to Touro Park, Col, Frank P King was the marshal, and the Newport Artillery acted as escort for the various Italian Societies,

At Touro Park plans had been made for a bund concert by the Seventh Artillery Band and the Training Station Hand for one hour, and speaking was planned for another hour, among the speakers being Mayor Burdick, Dr. George Cerio, Professor Courtney Langdon, and Mrs Maude Howe Elliott.

Held on Liquor Charges

Two men were given a hearing before United States Commissioner Cornelius C. Moore on Tuesday afternoon on charges of violating the regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor within the five-mile barred zone around the naval station here. Lampros Brawn was charged with selling elder containing alcohol to the amount of 5.18 per cent to three enlisted men on the evening of May 7, and after many witnesses had been heard he was adjudged probably guilty and held in \$3000 bail for action of the Federal grand jury. Edward L. Sutton was charged with delivering whiskey and beer to John Curran on May 5, He also was adjudged probably guilty and was held in \$500 bail for hearing in the United States District Court

Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard, a former Newport boy, will start for California at once where he will, next month, assume the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona, California. Rev. Mr. Pritchard has been pastor of a church at Scarsdaleon-the-Hudson since his graduation from the Union Theological Seminary. He has frequently occupied the pulpit of the United Congregational Church in this city.

The naval appropriation bill has been reported back in the Senate by the committee on naval affairs, and some large increases have been made over the amounts fixed in the bill passed by the House. The Senate bill carries an item of \$100,00 for the purchase of the Coldington Point lands for the extension of the Naval Training Station here, as well as amounts for further development of the Training and Torpedo Stations.

David C. Woods of this city, the driver of an auto hackney, was given a preliminary hearing in Fall River on Wednesday on charges growing out of the death of Walter Green, who was struck and killed by an automobile in Fall River on April 26. Woods was adjudged probably guilty and bail was

Many of the large summer houses are already open for the season, and need of a larger force to assist in many more will be opened next month Rentals are being reported almost daily, and the season in the summer colony gives promise of being a good one although much of the former gaicty will probably be lacking on account of war conditions.

> Work has been suspended for the resent on the Bath road widening and will not be resumed until title is received to the strip of land in front of the former Ladd estate which is to be given by Senator Wetmore. The hitch comes over the fact that the street railway is apparently unable to move its tracks at present.

sharp electrical storm passed around Newport early Thursday morning, but it was some distance away. The lightning was very vivid and the thunder was heavy. Considerable rain The Newport Social Club gave the | fell within 48 hours, which freshened up all garden growth very materially.

> The weekly practice march of the apprentices from the Training Station has been discontinued for the summer and the weekly drills have been substituted. The public is admitted to these drills which will be held this year on the north parade ground,

Mrs. Guy Norman is at her residence on Washington street for the summer. Lieutenant Norman is with

Dr. John H. Sweet is quite ill with diphtheria at his home on Spring street.

Newport Historical Society

ANNUAL MEETING

The unnual meeting of the New port Historical Society was held Wednesday in the rooms of the Society, President Hon, Daniel B. Fearing presiding. Reports of the various officers were read and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President—Daniel B Fearing, First Vice President—Roderick

Terry, Second Vice President—Frank K.

Sturgis.
Third Vice President—Alfred Tuck-

erman.
Recording Secretary-John P. San-

Corresponding Secretary-Mand L.

Stevens, Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens, Jr. Librarian—Lloyd M. Mayer, Caratar of Coins and Medals—Ed-

Curator of Coins and Medals—Edwin P. Robinson.

Members of the Board of Directors—For 3 years: Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Jonas Bergner, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Miss Elizabeth Swinburne; for 2 years, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Miss Edith M. Tilley, Dr. Wiliam S. Sherman; for 1 year, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mrs. Charles C. Gardner.

The Librarian's report was replete

The Librarian's report was replete with information and very interesting. Dr Terry, the First Vice Presi dent, gave an interesting account of the status of the Liberty Tree Lot, the property of the Society, and recommended that steps be taken to have the bounds of the lot more completely defined. He was followed by the former president of the Society, Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, who gave much valuable information on the early history and the number and date of the planting of the various trees, all of which was brought out by the publication in the Mercury of all the many deeds of the lot. Miss Maud Stevens read a very interesting paper on Early Newport. Tea was served by the ladies

Bath Road Widening

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the committee on Bath Road widening presented a report stating that an attempt had been made to secure an interview with Senator Welmore, but it had not been granted. The committee said that Senator Wetmore was ! unwilling to give a deed to his strip of land until the Street Railway agreed to move its tracks, but that scemed impossible at present, as the road is in the hands of a receiver and is losing money. At the same time this could not be considered necessary raised to full staff. war work and would probably be discouraged by the Government. The committee recommended that steps be taken to condemn the land, and also land to the east of Rhode Island avenue, so that the widening could be as some of these men are getting carried further down the hill. The rather advanced in years. matter was referred to the acting city salicitar.

Much business was transacted, including the placing of the \$50,000 bonila for purchase of Coddington Point with the Aquidneck National Bank at 101.11.

Honor Cross For Brown

us city, the son of Mrs. Phebe Bradford Brown, has been awarded the French croix d' honneur for heroic action on the field of battle. The exact details of the action that brought him this high honor have not been received here, but as this emblem of valor is not distributed without real cause it is safe to say that Lieutenant Brown distinguished himself.

Lieutenant Brown is a graduate of the Rogers High School and of Harvard University, and secured his com mission in the infantry after a period of training at an officers' training camp. He is now in training for the aviation corps.

A pleasing program has been arranged for the observance of the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at the rooms of the Newport Art Association on Sunday afternoon. Two of Mrs. Howe's daughters-Mrs. Laura Richards and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott-will be present and participate in the exercises.

Mr. William H. Hardy, who died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Sunday last, was a former Newporter, being a son of the late James Hardy, who lived in Newport for many years. He is survived by his mother, two sisters and a brother. He was unmarried.

Spooner were held on Sunday aftermoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ahram Almy on Broadway, Rev. C. W. Forster, rector of Emmanuel Church, officiating, and being assisted by Rev. Dr. E. H Porter, the rector emeritus.

Memorial Day

Next Thursday will be Memorial Day and will be observed as a general holiday in Newport as usual. Most of the places of business will be closed for the entire day, while some others will close at noon. Flags should be flown at half staff until noon when they should be raised to full staff.

The program of the day will be along similar lines to those of previous years. The morning will be devoted to decorating the graves of leceased comrades in the various cemeteries in the city, at the Government posts and out on the Island, and the Women's Relief Corps will conduct the pretty ceremony of strewing flowers on the waters in memory of those who died at sea. This will take place on the Government Landing at 11 o'clock.

In the afternoon the Newport Artillery Company will escort the Lawton-Warren Post to the First Presbyterian Church, where the annual Memorial Day exercises will be held at 2 o'clock, with Post Commander William S. Bailey presiding. There will be music by a special chair under the direction of Mr. Henry Stuart

At the conclusion of the exercises at the church the line will be formed for the street parade and will be an incing one, although probably not quite as long as the Red Cross parade this week, Past Commander Jere I. Greene will be in command of the line with Colonel Herbert Bliss as chief of staff, The line will be made up of a regiment of Coast Artillery from the Forts with the Seventh Artillery Band, and several organizations from the various divisions of the Navy here with several bands of music, including the Training Station Band and the Reservist Hand. Other organizations in line will include the Newport Artillery, which will be the special escort to the Post, the Rogers High School Cadets, the St George's School Cadets, the Spanish War Veterans and other organizations, making an imposing line

The line will move out Broadway to Powel avenue, to Kay street, to Bellevue avenue, to Bowery street, to Thaines street, to Warner street, to the Soldiers and Sailors' lot in the Island Cemetery, where the customary exercises will be held, terminating with the sounding of taps and the firing of a salute over the graves. Here the hne will be dismissed, but the Artillery will escort the Lawton-Warren Post to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument where the flag will be

The members of the Post will ride, as usual, as the march is too hard for the members to undertake It is probable that the members of the Spanish War veterans will also ride,

Mr. D. J. McGowan, local commissioner for the United States Food Administration, gave a heart to heart talk to the local restaurant and hotel men at the City Hall last Saturday ofternoon, urging co-operation in the regulations and stating that summary action would follow any further evasions of the rules. A good percentage Lieutenant J. Stacy Brown, Jr., of | of the local dealers were there, but that did not attend have looked up since.

> The National Unitarian Association which has been holding its annual meeting in Boston, this week, has proved itself a live organization, From the able utterances of many of its members, the paster of the Channing Memorial Church of Newport being one of the most prominent, it has attracted the attention of the whole country. The lively patriotism of this Association cannot be doubted.

A number of members of the various societies of the Channing Memorial Church have been in Boston this week in attendance upon the National Conference of Unitarian Churches and the allied societies.

PORTSMOUTH,

Prom our Regular Correspondent.

Mrs. S. A. Carter, who has been spending two weeks with Mrs. Lincoln Sisson of Wapping Road, has gone to Fall River and is helping care for Mrs. Smith of Oak street.

Mr. Joseph De Costa lost a young horse on Saturday night. On the same night someone entered Mr. De Costa's garage and took a tire off his machine and took the tire away. survived by his mother, two sisters has machine and took the fire away, Mr. De Casta at first thought it was some friend who was in need and disliked waking him; but as he has been dead nothing about it he has decided that it was not "be roowed."

Rev. Mr. Manning of the Methodist Episcopal Church threached at the Christian Church Sir lay morning.

Mr. and Mrs. First Burger have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Lilian Alberta to Mr. Rutherford Sherman Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, to be



held in St. Mary's Church Saturday evening, June 1st, at 6.30 o'clock.' On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Elliott gave a shower for Miss Burger, who was completely surprised by her friends. She received many gifts, including linen, glass, kitchen utensils, china and a box of kindling wood. Games were played and there was music and refreshments During the evening the party went to Onkland Hall for dancing.

Hall for dancing.

The relatives of Mrs. Perry G. Randall gave her a pleasant surprise on Thursday in honor of her 80th birthday. Mrs. Randall was entirely surprised when the party arrived Sho was presented with a May basket filled with gifts of every kind. There was music by several of the guests and games were played. Refreshments were served and the party left at a late hour, after wishing Mrs. Randall many more happy birthdays. Mr. Randall celebrated his 81st birthday recently, and in October they will have been married 59 years.

Mr. Charles G. Clarke, who has

Mr Charles G. Clarke, who has been in Litchfield, Conn., for the past six weeks has returned to his home.

Mr W. W. Anthony, Gardner and Allston Clarke spent Tuesday in Westport, Mass., guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brownell.

Mrs. Everett P. Smith is receiving contributions for the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Faulkner have had as guests Mr. A. Frank Sisson of Brookline, Mass. and Mr. Vernon Faulkner of Fall River. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony

buye heen entertaining the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Congdon of East Providence.

Mrs. Letitia Lawton has returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Frederick A. Lawton and family of Westfield, Muss. Mr. and Mrs. Abner P. Law-ton have gone to their home in Hart-ford. Com

Mr. Joseph Sullivan, one of the men injured in the explosion last Jan-unry at the Torpedo Statlon, is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan has just been released from the Naval Hospital in Newport

Town Sergeant John J. Corcorandied at St. Anne's Hospital on Saturday morning. He went there early last week and on Thursday he submitted to a serious operation and did not rally. He is survived by a widow and three children, Louis Corcoran, U. S. N. R. F., Mrs. Helen Finnegan and Mary, wife of George Sisson of Washington, D. C. The funeral was held at St. Anthony's church on Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock, when a solemn high mass was sung for the repose of his soul. Rev. Christopher Rooney, assisted by Rev. Manuel Barros and Rev. Joseph Boche, conducted the service. There was a mass of beautiful flowers, among them being a bouquet from Portsmouth Grange. The interment was in St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Corcoran was a native of this town and has spent his entire life here. He has been town sergeant for many years, succeeding the late Owen Reilly. Owen Reilly.

Lieut. Cyril Angell, who was killed in action in France recently, was well known here, having spent his summers with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Angell, at their cottage, "Uncle Tom's Cottage" on Childs street. He was 22 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Mott have eccived news of the safe arrival in France of their son Stanley.

Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. George Hollister of Hartford, Conn.

Mrs Eunice A. Greene entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union on Tuesday afternoon.

The Surgical Dressings Committee met recently at St. Paul's guild house, Basket lunch was served. Mrs. French Vanderbilt visited the Chapter and spoke on the Red Cross work, and a company was formed as an auxil-iary branch of the Red Cross Society of Newport. Meetings will be held of Newport. Meetings will be held every week under the direction of the Red Cross.

News has been received from Herman F. Holman, who is in France, saying that he has just recovered from pneumonia. He had had medi-cal care under an American doctor and nurse.

James Matthews has bought from Elliott Sowle his cottage and land on Childs street

The family of Mrs Leander Cogges-hall gave her a pleasant surprise in honor of her birthday A large May basket filled with gifts was presented.

Mrs. Arthur Hedley met with a painful accident at her home recently when she fell and injured her ankle. She will not be able to walk for several weeks.

Mrs. Abby Manchester received two May baskets in honor of her birth-day. The friends then spent the even-ing socially with Mrs Manchester

Miss Gladys Lawrence, daughter of Ir. and Mrs. William Lawrence, is ill Mr. and Mrs. W with diphtheria

Mr. David Albro broke two ribs re-cently while about his work at the Newport Pasteurizing plant.

CRAPTER XI.

eleven o'clock that night, and with the utmost baste made ready to resulted our march. The night was pitch dark and the rain continued. At daybreak we passed the city of St. Mencheuld This had not been harmed. From here we turned to the cent, closely pressed by the French and in the afternoon we reached Clarmont-en-Argonne. Once more we managed to get a rest of several hours. Toward exeming we procorded again and maintained a ferced march through the whole night. We were now more exhausted than aver, yet could not halt.

The rain had atopped before ten e'clock in the morning at which hour so left the road and made camp. There was a general sigh of relief, for this long-continued, wearing retreat had beought our troops into a state now become unendurable. We began to dig ourselves in. Before our trenches were even half completed a literal hallstorm of shrapnel fell among us. Our losses were so great that it became impossible to remain. We received orders to retire at ones. We marched over the fields mill dark. when we began once more to dig in. We were now mean the village of Cerpay-on Portuols. It was pitch dark and a heavy fog lay over everything. Of the enemy we knew nothing. With the atmost silence and speed we day our solves in decely, storothe freemently to liston as bosille raiding parties approcessed, only to disappear quickly.

Here we received our first reenforcements. They arrived in tone columns in the darkness. All were fresh troops most of them reserves The majority were Sine uniforms. This as well as the nature of their comin ment indicated to us that they had been hastily fitted out and transported. None of their had ever heard the whistle of a built and many asked anxiously whether II was dangerous here. They brought numerous maoffine goes, and to an instant we had everything propaged for defense.

throughout the day but without success for our re-enforcements were

No one realized at this stage of the murderous, exhausting struggle for po-

We were to fight here from the same ternet, menth after meeth, without gaining territory. The wounded who lay in No Man's land between the

direction were left to period. The Propol trief to rescue them under the protection of the Genera flag, the emblem of the Red Cross, but we spectrod at them and shot it to The corpulae to shoot down the enemy surroused every human feeting. Red Cross fag Ead lost all value for an when it was raised by the French Mistrust was nurtured among us. We were told that the evening info-

used the flag and that we must shoot down the men that bore it. We repulsed all attacks until they gradually ceased. We neve now able to footily our position, which we did with the greatest care, making it as strong as possible. Half the men remained on guard while the other half deepened and widened the trenches. A large. Most of the mea killed were show shough the head, the trench pro-

ng increased in intensity as night fell. Although nothing could be seen we combined dring all the time because we thought this would prevent enemy from making any attacks. रिकारको के शहर अधारित कराने terial ware brought up and new meaarrived. Great quantities of sandbars were seat as, which were filled and

used as a protection against buildes. The phoneers were relieved toward FES sice to be consumed. culture which everybody began cooking. Not (an away 80 cows and heaters were select and turned over to the felf bitcheau. Hay and grain ware carried away, even the survenicks and barra were torn down and the lamber used for firewood. In mme einem end mie beabetetor a besi kui teen the awner in the marting but he had enddenly disaptarioty knew where he was

hat re-mortel is from the losseder of Ferrance Telephone ebuglighete them. भागत प्राप्तार करावा तक्षति प्रवेशक प्रशासकारी ts mem as erects of the art few

ever anyone expled a chicken there



The Red Cross Flag Had Lost All Its

were to coty more rectal for it. Toward excelling long provision to his arrived, as we'll as fresh troops. They went to the front in long columns and relieved the extansted men.

Soon the whole village was crowded with soldiers. After a rest of two days The recains a chily ploneer service was resumed. Rivery right we were sent to the front line treaches to build wire , obstacles. The French found us out by the noise required to set up the At daylight the Prench began the at- posts, so that we had fresh losses ick. They made several custanglits almost every nicht. We completed the task of setting up barbed wire entanglements to the sector assigned to us In about fourteen days. During this period we rested by day, but at night we went out regularly. But our rest had many interruptions for the enemy artiflery bombarded the village regutraly. This always happened at cer-tain hours, for instance, in the beginviac, every noon from twelve to two o'clock, fifty to eighty shells fell in the Milate. Sometimes they were shrapel, sent over by the field artillery. We soon arew accustomed to this, despite the fact that soldiers of other detachments were killed or wounded dally. Once or twice during this noon bom-bach out a strapped shell fell into our room and burst without doing much The room would be filled with dust and stroke, yet no one would think of leaving. This firing was reprated daily with ever-increasing vio-lence.

CHAPTER XII.

The inhabitants of Cernay who had remained, mostly old people, were all gathered in a barn because of the fear of spies. Here they were guarded by soldiers. As the enemy bombardment is by both sides. The basses were very salways occurred at a certain hour, our commander thought that somebody in tecting the remainder of their bodies, the enemy by means of a concealed telephone. felephone. It was even discovered that the hands of the church clock had been turned and at one time stood at six and shortly after at dve o'clock. The spy who signated the enemy by means of this clock was not discovered, neither anyone using a concealed telephone instrument. In order to telephone instrument. In order to catch the right one all the civillans were interned in the barn. divillan prisoners were supplied in the same way the soldiers were, with food recruing and sathered to a farmyant and drink, but were also exposed, like bealing the dring line. The farm had the soldiers, to the daily bombard-been spaned by the cannon, and even means, which in time destroyed the all the succh remained. This booty whole village. Two women and one Several child had been killed in this manner him fired solition came and a wild hunt and jet the people were not removed, ensuel for droke chickens, goese, pig. Almost daily houses caught fire in the enal siz. About are hundred of these village and burned down. The shells now falling regularly at eight o'tlock in the evening. They were of heavy callber. At eight o'clock prompt-U. when the first shell arrived, we left the town. There followed, in short interrals, fourteen to fifteen shells, the "Iron ration." We bedeved that the a few kours a beautiful farm had be. French cannon sending these shells were brought up somewhere at night. When we returned from our promenade, as we called the nightly excut peared with his wife and children, and slon, we were sent to our places in the trenches. There we were used for ev The next night we were sent into very bind of duty. One evening we ms remones egain. There was little were called up to fortify a farm taken in its six we talked with the men who from the French the previous day. We had to build machine guns and place

continually under heavy bombardment. Pinally rest became impossible. The beary-caliber shells struck the roofs. The first of the CTO of the left the of the houses and peacemeted to the course of the houses and peacemeted to the course of th 1 37 in tie frint. Gar destination was kept from

the Rist Ilmo since the war began we saw the hight heblind the front. All the depots, crossings and bridges were occupled by the militury. Everywhere was activity. Long trains loaded with agricultural machinery of every variety stood at the larger stations. The creat of our limbs consisted of officials of the Prussian state infloays. They had traversed this country often and told us that there was no agricultural machine in all occupied feirliery. The same thing impreped with all machin-

At the depot at Challerange we ep-

tered a half waiting for us. It con-

concluse. The train rolled slawly through the beautiful country, and for

of machinery on tente to Germany, In the evening we passed Sedim. Farly the next morning we arrived at Montmedy. Here we had to leave the train and were permitted to go to the city for several hours. Montmedy to the principal base of the Fifth army, communided by the crown prince, Enormany stores of war unterfals were gathered here. Added to this there was the army field post institute and

the executive offices of the railways as

ery of industry that could be spared. Everywhere we saw the finest kind

well as a number of hospitals. It was very lively in Montinedy, Many wounded men were seen strolling through the city and an especially targe number of officers all at home were attached to single etapes. faultiess uniform, varrying riding whips, they strolled around. This point was about thirty-five kilometers behind Verdun and one hundred kilometers from our former position. As we marched away shortly after noon we suspected that we were being taken to the neighborhood of Verdun.

CHAPTER XIII.

After a march of 15 kilometers we After a united of 15 kilometers we reached the town of Jamets. Here averything was offered us by the inhabitants. We were treated with coffee, milk and ment. We went on early the next morning and in the evening arrived at Panyillers, where we heard that we were about five kilometers beblad the firing line. The same evening we advanced to the little village of Wayritle, which was our destination. We mok up our quarters in a house which had been abandoned by its In-habitants. We were attached to the Stath reserve distston and the to t morning went to our position. Fifteen of us were assigned to duty with an Infantry company. On the entire line, as far as we could see, there was *** unisketry the. Only the artiflery on both sides kept up a weak action. We were not accustomed to this quietude to the trenches, but the men who had beca there for some time told us that frespecify not a single shot was fired for days and that no netivity was

The mons forces of artiflery were being mobilized. Now guns continued to arrive every day and were installed without going into action. The transportation of tannitions and material was also very belsk. We did not sus peet at this time that this was the first preparation for a great offensive

After four weeks in this vicinity we were sent to another part of the front, once more without being told our desfination. We marched away and in the afternessa we arrived at Dun-sur-

Hardly had we entered the town when the German crown prince, accom-panied by several officers and a large pack of hunting dogs rode by,

"Good morning, pioneers!" he called

Then he inspected our unit closely He spoke to our captain, after which one of the officers of his staff took us



. Only the Artillery Kept Up a Weak Action.

to a Red Cross establishment where we were banqueted and given wine.

The headquarters of the Hohenrollern heir were located at Dun-sur-Meuse. The ladies of the Red Cross treated us cordially. We asked them if all passing troops were as well treated as we had been.

"Oh, yea," a soung woman answered but only a few come here. The crown prince, however, has an especial attschment for the plonters. We were quartered over night. Sol-

diers told us that Pun-sur-Mense was the headquarters of the Fifth artag There were gay times in the town, with an open air concest every day. The ord often received women victors from Germany.

After a hard march we arrived at the front positions. In a veritable isbycinth of trenches, filed with water, we had the piniest difficulty finding out any about. Finally we arrived at

the very front. The French were only ten metris away and before we had been there two days we took purt fact

hand gremole ancounter. Some ill dance back we established. promed depot. Twenty free of our facdld nething but as endde hood go nades. We grave soon settled and readfor an emissions.

An earth se were distilled among various temp. They show of the firm the winteries was select the front or d escay u a phablic khed of Alph the. There was bilding, suppling, hair green de Drowles, i due throwing an Habt patrol bettles. This went on daday and night after night, with 48 hours in the trench and a 12 hour rest. The shortness of men made a less streaming schedule impossible.

CHAPTER XIV.

The cuttie forest of Argoung was blown to pieces when we arrived. Everywhere was artillery, which main-Intoch a the on the allinger behind the enemy's positions.

One of the many batteries which we constantly had to pass on our march from the camp to the front, was to setion when we reached it.

I asked one of the gumers what his objective was and he replied that it was any village within range.

A substitute first fieutenaut, in charge of the battery, stood nearby. One of my comrades asked him if he did not think there might be women and children in those vilinges, "That would make no difference,"

the first Reutenant replied. "Women and children are French, so what does it matter? This breed has to be exterminated in order that this nation shall not tidok of war again for a cen-

This day was designated for a storming attack and we were obliged to be in our positions at seven o'clock in the morning. Promptly at 8 3h regiment No. 67 was ordered to attack. Ploncora led the way. They were suppiled with hand grounder. These weekly attacks were opened half an hour before the infantry went over by a storm of artiflery fire. The artiflery action required very careful ententa-tion because the distance which sepataled our position from the enemy's was very slight. It surled from three to one hundred meters; never my core. At the point where we attacked the distance was 20 meters,

Proportly at cight o'clack the artil lery started. The first three shells struck a ditch, but the following ones htt fairly, that is, right in the French treaches. Once the artillery had the proper range whole salves of batteries descended upon them with admirable exactness. The eries of the wounded were heard once more, a sign that many tool been tilt.

An artillery officer acted as observer in the foremost sense and directed the five by phone, Promptly at \$250 o'clock the artiflery three stopped and we attacked. The eleventh company of the Sixty-seventh regiment, of which I spoke before, came under the fire of the enemy's machine guns and 18 of H: men were killed after they had only proceeded a few steps outside the

Dead and wounded men lay among the branches and the trees everywhere on the ground. Every man who was able to run sped ferward to reach the enemy trench as quickly as possible. A part of the enemy defended itself des perately in a trench filled with water and noid. A terrible hand-to-hand fight resulted. We stood in water up to out

Men, severely wounded, lay in the mud, holding their months and noses above the water. During the fighting they were trampled more deeply into the dirt under our feet for we could of see where we were going; we could only "roll no" the entire trench.

The section won was fortifled with all possible haste. Once more we had acquired at a heavy cost in human life a few meters of the Argoune forest. This trench, which we took, had changed bands many times and even now we were preparing for the usual counter-attacks.

Presently the "jackasses" went into nction. The "facknsses" are the runs of the French mountain artillery, They were so named because they were drawn by mules. They are guns of that trajectory, kept from 70 to 100 meters behind the enemy lines. The shells from these cannon flew directly over our heads and cut their way through the branches at a high rate of speed. Because of the high velocity of the shell and the short distance it travels the detonation when the shot is fired and the noise of the explosion, sound almost at the same instant. These jackasses" are greatly feared by the German soldiers because they are kept working day and night.

It was winter and very cold. The trenches had been filled with water and were now nothing except deep ditches of mud. Under these conditions, through the low-ould nights, our routine consisted of 48 hours duty and 12 hours rest. Every week a stormattack was made, the success of which was entirely out of proportion to the enormous losses. In all of the four menths I was in the Argeone forests we gained 400 meters. The fol-lowing data will indicate how heavy a price was paid in lives for this little plece of France.

Each regiment had its own ceme tery. There was the One Hundred and Forty-fifth infantry regulars, the Sixtyseventh, and One Hundred and Seventy-third infantry regulars and the One Hundred and Fifth Hirsch-berg battalion. On the day we were relleved from duty in the Argonne forests there were more dead in these cometeries than there were survivors of the several regiments. The Sixty seventh regiment had more than 2,000 dead. All the victims were members that unit except a few ploneers who had been assigned to duny with It. There was never a day without some ics of life, and on the days when the storming attacks were an ie. death lad as extreme y large harvest.

CHAPTER XV.

Each day to Oo Argonic levied its foll of Mellins, sometimes limby, some times only a few. It is only natural that the morals of the soldiers should not be at its bost under these theun stances. With the same indifference work to support their wives and children they has went into netton. This laystness of killing lead become duty uillne. Whenever we illusered on struction. The crown prince and the community of the Statemen story corps, Lieutenant General von Muden, faired scorat.

The troops to the Argonne forest be longed to the Sixteenth corps, the Thir ty third and Thirty fourth divisions Neither the crown prince nor Von Mud on had ever been seen in the trenches the of the numbers on the crown princes staff was the old field mar rhal, Canal von Haeseler, former con majoter of the Stateouth corps, who before the war, was considered a linman flend. These three called Clover Lenf by the soldiers, were far more de-appeal by most of the men than were the French cannon, which sought our interrible lives.

The Hohensollern hele did not find life hard at his hendquarters several kitometers behind the battle front. It way case for him to make himself popular with his order to go ahead at the cost of thousands of fives. He was very well liked among the high officer a with whom he sat behind a stove at though the progress was not fast enough for them.

He handred Von Mudra with the or-der "Pour in Merite," but of the soldiera he never had a thought,

They had not seen a bed for months They were never given a change to re move their clothing.

They received only shotls and steel and were cloud enten up by vermin They were covered with lice. There



Each Day Levied Its Toll of Victims

was scarcely enough water for drink hig purposes, to say nothing of water for washing their clothes.

Our bair and beards were tong and when we were given some hours of rest the lice would not let us sleep. While we were in the trenches the bullets did not do much damage but daily tuen were killed by indirect fire. The thousands which whizzed through the air every minute flew over our heads,

They struck trees or branches and gianced off, striking the men in the treuches. Failing to pierce their ob-ject directly they tore terrible gaping woulds as they entered the men's bulles sideways. Whenever we heard charges concerning dum-dum bullets, we thought of these cross-shots, although we never doubted the existence of the dum-dums.

Whether or not dum-dum bullets were usade in the munitions factories I cannot say, I suspect they were, However, I did see many dum-dum bullets made by the soldiers themselves. The points were filed off from German musket shells so that the nickel covering

was perforated, baring the lead filling. The bullet flattened when it struck its object. If, for instance, it entered a man's arm, the explosive charge in it would so shatter the arm as to blow it entirely off and leave it hanging by the

German soldiers were frequently seen supplying themselves with dumdum bullets in the trenches, preparing to inflict terrible wounds.

On January 5, 1915, the Germans at tacked on their entire front of the Argonne forest sector and several hundred prisoners were taken. The handto-hand fight continued until six o'clock in the evening.

A fellow pioneer and myself found ourselves in a bit of trench held by eight Frenchmen. It was impossible to retire so we accepted the unequal fight. Fortunately we were well supplied with hand grenades.

We cut the fuses short so that ther would explode as quickly as possible. I threw one among the eight soldiers. Refore the men could get out of the way of the first, the second one fol-lowed, which exploded in their midet.

We took advantage of the confusion thus created to hurl five more. Our enemies were now redected to four men. We poened fire with our muskets, classon the four. Their bullets whizeed around our heads. One man ras shot in the mouth. That left three. They turned and bried to fice.

In such moments as these one is in a great rage and forgets danger sutirely. now, right on their heels when the less man stumbled and fell.

I sprang on top of him. He defended himself with his flats. My comrade went after the other two. It coming at the mouth, this man fought on. After I had knocked several of his teath age be raised his bands and saise its, d I released him from my got and looked bits over carefully. He ras

about thicly five years obl. He showed me life wedding flog sod 183ked to me I know what he wanted, he wanted his

He gave me his canteen that I rolph drink some wine and wept. Ferlage he thought of his wife and children. pressed his lead and he showed in leis idealing tooth. I eathed bim a feat and teld blin he was lucky to have set ten away with the loss of only a real pobars. I was gladed bod not keen blut, 4 book blut back myself, in order to protect him against being returned. As I definered him over to where the pressed to him and suffer, he briefly have the break that him and suffer.

CHAPTER XVI.

The next day we received orders to luarch to an unknown destination, we oon arrived at the depot of Aprenoug where we were obliged to wall. The depot had been destroyed. The next daces are about fire kilometera behing the front.

The prisoners were assembled in premont. Beveral of them had composite that town. Their families were still in their homes and many prisoners seked permission to visit them. I had orension to witness such a statt in Apremont. Two reserves led one of the prisoners to the house, which he had pointed out as his. The prisoner's young wife was in the kitchen with he three children. We followed their late

The woman turned pale as she madenty caw her husband. They can braced. We went aut of place there. We went outside for we felt

The woman had not had a tetter from her husband for five months because the floringing were between her and her husband's army. He had been in the trenches for a month, realising how nearby his wife and children were yet unable to reach them and with as way of knowing whether they were

How he must have felt as the French shells flew over little band on their way to Auremont!

There was no way of knowing whether the glow in the sky caused by the burning of a limuse was for uished by his home or not. Everys thing because a terturing uncertainty and all of life was a hell.

Bothe again for a few hours; then nway, a pelsoner! At least he work be able to get word to life wife !; letter through the Beld posts.

Plually he said good by, The wife had nothing to give him, no bandly, Everything both been lost and six

lived on the subdiers' hounty, She gave film her lost money and be refused to take II. She accepted the money back If consisted of a few 5 and 10 pter-

the pieces and some coppers, all sir Unable to endure this we took a costection among outselves. We made up

more than 10 marks, which we goe to the young woman. She refused it at first, then looking at her bushand, see took it and refed to idea our bunds. When we refused to let her do this the ran to a store nearby and returned

with eigars, tobacco, matches and sessage, which she gave to her husband She smiled perhaps for the first that

in a long while. The children were with their taths: and they kissed him as he left, He had one child on each arm and his wife

carried the third, With the greatest happiness defainly walked along between the re-armed soldlers. When the moment of parting came all began to cry.

This was the fate of thousands at poor French and Belgian men and women, quartered near their botter vet unable to know who was dead at

While we stood at the denot ten German soldlers arrived with fixed bignets. Between them were three Frank eltizens in civilian clothing, whom they escorted. All were elderly men. We asked an old Frenchman what this was ubout and he said:

"We receive our food from the Greman military officials but it is not sufficient to live on. The people last nothing left. All stock and food last been selzed. These three men refused to work any longer for the Gertall uillitary officials because they out not live on what they received.

"They were arrested and are belta sent to Germany. No one knows while their fate would be there. The men were being taken away by the Communication and intermed in Germany."

We received orders to march w Varennes and left the next moral-As we reached the heights of Varetter about toon we saw the wide course before us and the city nestling in the valley. Farther up on the heights was Vacquots. Nothing could be seen at any houses but through our field glasses we could make out an enomice로 나라 heap. Shelis fell there continuous and we were frightened at the ; --

pect of having to go to that some Scarcely had we crossed the 2- 23 when some shells burst behind as 720 French artillery even singled out 122 While Vauquois was in possession they rould to ordinate the entire neighborhood. We understood now why this ash heap had been 50

tested for so littlerly.

We can down hill till we care " Votenties. The worthern section of To his. Many chimneys were all that TU left standing of whole rows if houses. Holdlers everywhere co. true acrags of metal which were transpored to Germany. The church bells ver fouded on wagons and sent away. the copper, un, brans and nickel she

could be found was gathered. The deat installed we went into II treather. We had to reach out Bun before Caphrena, for with Car Fig. the krouch sept of the approaches to the Above was not took to be took took as he made all that our like and reserving a state plie. If the be-Control of the state of the sta

Service and the service specification of the service of the servic Continued on Page 3

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An influx of New Hampshire weekend risitors to the northeast Massa-Carried cities since May 1, when probillion went into effect in New Rempablic was predicted as reason to increased trolleyriding on the Massachusetts Northeastern Street ralitar by Representative Arthur L. Nation of Haverbill in the course of his argument before the Public Service commission against the comlear increasing its rate of fare. Law-rence, Lowell and Haverhill are exfreded to be risited by throngs of Granite Staters each Saturday and Sender since the sale of all intoxicents is prohibited in New Hamp-

Cantinued from Page 2



Village Had Changed Hands More Than Fifteen Times.

than Officen Hines. When we arrived one half of Vanquola was in German hands. The French were in possessed on of the lighest points from which they could overlook the country for many tolles.

In default of a trench we sought cover behind the atones, for it was impossible to dig frenches here, as the artillery favoled everything. The soldlers concented themselves behind stone walls and fired. Artiflery of all call-ber covered these rulus. Andd all this destruction by an army of corpsess mostly German,

CHAPTER XVII.

We were of the opinion at first that this was only a temperary condition, but after a few days we saw a slaughter hordering on insanity undertaken ngalo and ngalo. By night und day it was niwaya the same. Using Verdun as their base, the French con-stantly brought up may morees of troops. They had marshaled their heavy goos from the nearer Verdun forts by the use of field raflways.

In the spring of 1915 both sides began un offensive of local, but of an in-comprehensible, murderous nature, German and French artitlery bombarded Vanquels so that not a square foot of land could be found which had not been tern up by shells. Thousands and thousands of shells, large and small, were harled into the town for three days and three nights.

This continued until not a single soldier was left in the village, for both French and Germans had to retire from this fire from both sides, as it was absolutely impossible to have survived this bell. The entire hill and adjoining heights were enveloped in

On the evening of the third day the enemy bombardment abutal somewhat and we were once more sent into the pile of debris, which had been torn by a hundred thousand shells. It was not yet dusk, and as the French had also advanced on attack developed. They came into our lines with strong reserve units and the wildest kind of a handto-hand encounter ensued.

Sharp daggers flew from head to head, breast to breast. Men stood on cornses to order to make new cornses. New enemies continued to arrive.

For each man who was killed three others appeared. We also received re-enforcements,

thus permitting the slaughter to con-Each man fought frenzielly, expect-

No life was worth a penny. Each man fought like a beast.

I atumbled and fell upon the stones and to less time than is required to relate it I saw before me a glant Frenchman with a pioneer's spade raised to strike a blow. With lightningithe speed I dodged and the spade struck a stone.

In the next moment my adversary had a dagger plunged to the bilt in bis

He went down with a terrible cry and crumpled up in agony on the ground. I thrust the dagger into my boot and seized the spade. There were new enemies all around and the apade came in handy.

I struck an enemy between the head and shoulders. The sharp spade en-tered his body and buried itself half way in. I heard the bones crack under the force of the blow.

Another adversary was nearby and I dropped the spade and solved the dagger.

He struck me with his fist and the blood ran from my mouth and nose. We cleuched. My degger was in 105 right hand.

Each of us held the other around the breast. He was not superior to the in strength yet be clung to me as tightiy as I did to bim.

We tried to reach each other with our teeth. I still held the dagger but was unable to strike Soon one of us would have to let go.

While I was trying my beat to find a way to kill him there was a terrible explosion nearby.

I saw my opponent fall and I myself felt a terrible pain in the right

side of my lower jaw.
I ren as quickly as I could to the rear and after a search of several hours found a dressing station, where

My face was so awotten that the doc tor could not tell whether or not my

jaw had been broken. I was placed on a train for wounded taken to a hospital in Dusseldorf.

I arrived at Dusseldorf August 28, 1915. My wound was not dangerous and they expected I would be cured in

If days. Yet it required three weeks.

During this time I made up my mind firmly that I would not murder any more people at the order of and to further the interests of Hobsusollern-ism, that this war would mean the end of the Hoberzollerns and of Pression militarium. I decided to desert to Hol-

CHAPTER XVIII.

I prevailed apon the authorities to grant me an eight-day forlough to visit my home and I took advantage of this to cross the Dutch border. I left my home under a pretence of latending to slidt relatives, wearing civilian clothlog. I bought a radiroud ticket to Kuldeaktreben, a medium sized town near the Dutch border. During my trip to Kuddenkirchen I had pleuty of time to review all that bad happened.

How different everything was after the first year of the war! My hums town, once a fively country settlement, was now as color as a praveyard. In this town, which had a population before the war of 3,000 km/k, more than 40 bad been killed and many others crippled. Food was very bigh with Ill-Up to be had,

There was no enthushous for the surmanifest anywhere. The propte were downhearted, stunned.

It was the same in other cities. The longing for peace was universal yet no one talked of peace or expressed the

One word spoken, which displeased the autocratic government, merited the severest punishment. That is how it is to be explained that the German people cannot force the Hohenzollerax into post countriores the moneyconeris into pounes because the government, with and since of the military, anothered every expression of peace with blood, even at that early date.

The present Prussion government further its own interests in the same way that it attacked the innocent popplation of Relgium without regard With a clean conscience and clean

bands t "Gott strafe England. Er ist strafe

Golog through the streets this was beard right and left as a comment and n reply.

To me, fresh from the front, this kind of greeting was nakaowa.

Presently I learned the reason of this modern form of salutation. The hatred within the German nation was not so great toward France and Rus-

The people quietly accepted the coar-moon specifics, which the war demanded from them in course of time.

the government, which even then, foresaw the unfavorable course the war was taking, conceived the idea of setting England up as the arch enemy which intended to destroy Germany entirely.

The German war machine made use of the blockade which England drew around Germany to such an extent, playing upon child murder, so-called, that the people developed an ever-in-creasing batred toward England.

The French language was no longer spoken anywhere. A large part of the German people formerly used the French word "adlen," an a farewell expression but that was stopped. Care had to be taken in the use of this word to avoid arrest on a charge of high

I thought about these things as I neared my temporary destination. I was sufficiently acquainted with the border so that when I arrived in Kainorder so that when I arrived in Kni-denkirchen I was able to rench it with-out asking any questions. The spot which I had selected for crossing lay in a forest. After a march of two hours I arrived near the horder. It was soon dark and I decided to remula in the woods over night.

The next morning at duylight I ven tured on and without being seen by the guards I crossed into Dutch territory, With a sigh of relief I arrived at the

next town, Ven , in Holland, Everywhere 1 was received in a friendly manner. I observed that the Dutch people hated the German people

as much as I did. Holland, where tens of thousands more German desertors lived, I made up iny mind to move farther away than that from Germany for the arms of the German government are long and its aples are everywhere in most cases con-scienceless criminals.

Some of my Dutch friends made me acquainted with sallors and these consented to smuggle the to America on their ship. When the ship departed I was placed in the coal bunkers and arrived after 14 days in New York, safe and well.

The first thing that atruck me on ar-riving in the United States was the wide latitude permitted German propagands.

Most of the German papers published here were body and soul for the kalser and tried dally to justify the German fight for the German cause.

In this respect the government in Washington certainly went too far until it was realized that no concessions could be made to the Prussian government and that concessions made to Washington were nothing but deceifful talk, sustained only by action when it served its interests of imperialism.

The promises which the German government made to Washington concerning the Lusitania case, the U-boat warfare and so forth, were nothing but decelt on the part of the Berlin govern-

It was the desire to preserve peace for the American people which im-pelled President Wilson, again and again, not to declare war and if America fights today it has only kept faith with its democratic principles and assisted the world in defensive war against the autocracy that is a constant menace for the world, which prepared for this war over several decades.

With the entrance of America into



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tarium will be broken. The Hinden-, and 30 years old be a victory for democracy and a vic-tory of the greatest majority sacking the welfare of the human race. (THE END.)

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Former Sallor Offers to Clean, Press and Repair Clothing for Orafted Men.

Dewey, Okla .-- Aaron Hanning, former sallor, now owner of a cleaning and pressing establishment, has offered to clean, press, repair and send home the clothing of any drafted men of this city and vicinity, when they exchange their civilian clothing for the uniform of Uncle Sam. In case the men have no home he will store their clothing and keepsakes for them. All this is wlthout cost.

Blil's Occupation.

The Actor-What has become of your brother Bill The Actress-Brother Bill Ohl he's "heauty doctor." Makes real blondes In 20 minutes.

The Actor-Blondes, eh? H'm! I suppose he is doing a fair husiness.

He Was Sure of IL First Dog Fancier-This dog used to

helong to a woman. Second Dog Fancier-How do you First Dog Fancier-It stops in front

of all the story windows. Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

the war the backbone of Prussian mill- | "Any American citizen between 21 burgs and the Hohenzolterns are pounds and is 6 feet, 4 inches tall, doomed. A victory for the allies will cap apply for merchant marine training in the engine department of a United States Shipping Board training ship, provided he has not actually been called in the draft," said Henry Howard, national director of recruiting for the Shipping Board of Boston.

"There is especially great need of many more Americans to train for immediate service as firemen and coalpassers on the great merchant ships now under Government con-tral," he continued. "No American young man can render greater patriotic service at this time than to enroll in the engine department of a Shipping Board training ship and thus help relieve the shortage that is already so serious."

An appeal has been issued by the Navy Department for gifts of sextants, chromometers, aneroid barometers, binoculars and spy glasses. Anyone willing to give an instrument to the Government may send it, tagged with the donor's name and address, to Hon, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. O. Buch donations will be sent to Washingion free of expense by the hydrographic office, on the ninth floor of the Customhouse, Boston,

Governor McCall has signed the bill which will permit the operation of motor vehicles on the Island of Nantucket. Mossa, provided the voters of that is any town eccept the act at a special town meetin, within the next three months. The measure, which a cently passed both handhes of the Legislature, repeals an act of 1914 probleming the operation of automobiles on the island.

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Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Loods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

Special Bargains!

For the next bodays we offer on fontire

fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles its found in Greign and domestic fabrica, here per cent, fees then one regular rest, we do in order to make room for our septing and Sunther styles, which we will receive about feel to be unusualted the make-up our goods to be the best and to give general suttanceton.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. C.



Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you ray. The climbation of tepair experies by angerior workmandly and best quality of material funites the late experies at this mum cost. Insist on having the "NEW HOME", WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME, nown the world over for progress revine quality

Known the world over for importor rewing qualities, Not sold inedex say other name. THE NEW HOME SEY, INCHINE CO., DRANGE, MASS.

DEALER WANTED

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous 1-P Line of Loose Leaf Hinders and Ferms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post_and other publications.

1/00 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO., 182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

Newport Gas Light Co.

Shakespeare's Schoolmaster. ly stated that Rev. Simon Hunt, B. A., who was Shakespeare's schoolmaster from 1571 to 1577, became a Jesuit on April 72, 1578, and died at Rome as penitentiary (confessor) on June 11,

Pinch of Poverty, Next to the proletariat of India and China, the Russian peasant feels the plach of poverty and hunger more keenly and more frequently than any other citizen on earth, says the National Geographic Magazine.

Pasablubed by tranblimin 1fre.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MIRCURY PUBLISHING CO.

r Office Pelephone



Ex-President William II. Taft was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the National Unitarian Association at Boston on Tuesday.

The railroads of the country never had a more distinguished list of dead beads,...Boston Herald. This is a class of "dead heads" that

the reads will miss.

What a splendid thing it was that the Democratic managers of this State bought the Providence News. It gives State Senator Troy of that city a chance to ventilate his pent-up energies when the General Assembly is not in session. If he didn't have some safety valve of that kind he might burst.

The Shipping Board has ordered every troopship in whatever stage of construction rushed to completion; also, that wherever possible cargo ships now building be changed to transports. Deliveries of steel ships have reached 11,600 tons a day. During April average deliveries were 6000 tons a day.

A group of 100 women telephone operators, to serve with the Expeditionary Forces, have already been sent to France, and 150 are now in training schools to meet future demands. Wives of officers and men who are eligible for duty in France are not accepted.

Good authority says the German army totals 5,300,000, against 6,800,-000 in August, 1916, when it reached its highest mark. This means a loss of 1,500,000 besides 900,000 recruits added in the last two years. Against this loss of approximately 1,200,000 each year there are 600,000 recruits annually. It looks as though there must be an end of the Germans sametime,

The British most shortage is being felt more severely than at any time since war was started. That the shortage is not confined to ments, however, is shown by the fact that effective control of the milk supply is already being considered in order to meet a possible greater shortage later in the year, and that some sec-tions of English labor are favoring extensions of the compulsory rationing system to bread, cheese and tea.

The paval appropriation bill which has pased the Senate with many smendments from the House bill, carries various items for naval establishments in and around Newport amounting to more than \$2,000,000. The \$100,000 for purchase of Coddington Point is included, as well as large anpropriations for a central power plant . for the Torpedo Station, and for a garage and fire house. The stations here will be centers of creater activity when the appropriations become avail-

There is a wide contrast between today and 1861, between President Wilson and President Lincoln. The president today seeks and comes protty near obtaining arbitrary control of the Nation and every Depairment of the Government. Congress supinely does his bidding in all things -not without some kicking. In the days of 61 the martyre sought no such power. He manfully carried out the laws and regulations as Isid down for him by Congress, speking nothing but what the Constitution gave him. There was no interference with business, no interference with the management of public or private affairs; yet he brought us sufely through a gigantic rebellion and cave us a united country.

The Government of this country seems to be rapidly approaching an absolute monarchy. The President, by the passage of the Overman bill, is given more drastic power than the King of England possesses. Secretary McAdoo, the President's son-inlaw, is the next in command. With one fell swoop he has removed from office every experienced railway president and appointed men of his own in their places. No reasons are assigned for this move except the desire to get the management of the railroads of the country more completely under Administration control. The first presidential head to fell wee that of C. W. Huntington, president of the Virginian Railroad. Others immediately followed, so that now every railroad in the country has been relieved of its executive head.

.58,000 for theRed Cross

Newport has again gone over the tor -this time on the Red Cross Drive. The Scores at 1907 or Friday for the it worth thus far were kinneleite. the siderably over the another for Newsport and there will be much more Both y received to feet the Drive terms. Cicas

There are several coal yards in this city without a pound of real. office nien are sitting around looking at one another, waiting for something to turn up. A dozen or more coal handlers are sitting on the whatf locking to see coal barges or other vessels pass by, while the teams are at the docks waiting for loads. Thereis terrible infaminagement somewhere and it is not local.

Work or fight is the slogan sent out by Gen Crowther. Many of our habitual leafers would probably rather fight-if the fighting is not too hard .. than work.

The Treasury Department has extended to Great Britain an additional credit of \$75,000,000, making the total of American loans to that country \$2,725,000,600, and the total to all cobelligerents \$5,363,850,000.

Rev. Mr. Jones to the front

At the Unitarian Convention in Boston on Tuesday a Massachuselts clergymun introduced a strong pacifist resolution which stirred up a tremendous commotion and showed the patriotism of almost the online Convention, Rev. Mr. Jones of Newport was on his feet promptly to reply and In the course of his remarks he was cheered to the echo. To quote from the Hoston Herald:

the Hoston Herald:

The Rev. William S. Jones of Newport, It 1., was the first to challenge the resolution. "I should like to ask the mover of it," he said, "if this body of ministers to whom he refers, has gone on record in regand to this war. Itas it pronounced the sinking of the Lusitania to be a masacre? Has it declared that the violation of the neutrality of Helgium to be, not only a violation of international law, but also a violation of the sense of decency of all Christian nations? Has it gone on record as pronouncing the infamous treatment and bloody murder of Armenians and Syrians by Germany's allies, the Turks, the darkest and most atrecious thing that has happened in the history of the world? Has it appealed to the German people to repent of their wickeduess in sackeloth and ashes in the sight of both God and man? Until those ministers do make that appeal this is no time to bring here such an idle and futile resolution."

After queting recent utterances of the Kaiser, the speaker proceeded:

resolution."

After quoting recent utterances of the Kaiser, the speaker proceeded: "The resolution may have been brought forward with good motive and intent, but when this is a matter of life or death for all Christian civilization how idle to talk about a Christian Germany. There is no Christian Germany left in the world. The moment Germany sank the Lustania and struck those medals to commence the sinking, Germany true monient dermany sams the distraint and struck those medals to commende the sinking, Germany ceased to be a civilized nation, and until she repents she will not be restored as a sister member in the family of nations. No doubt there are good Christian people in Germany, but their voice seems to be smothered by Prussian militarism. The one luminess before us is that of winning this war, and not until this war has been won, not until the war has been won, not until we hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of the feet of our American soldiers and of their noble allies, the Belgians, the French and the English, marching down Unter den Linden will any such resolution as we have had presented today be of any value in any deliberative body, and lesst of all in an organization that bears the proud name of the American Unitarian Association.

The resolution was then expunged from the records with great unanim-

MIDDLETOWN.

CETOMORY NESSING Corpus Boardent, a

parties in interest asenting thereto, notice was waived and on the petition notice was waived and on the petition of Elizabeth M. Cogreshall and others, Fillmore Cogreshall, Jr., was appointed administrator and required to give bend in the sum of \$50,000,00, with Charles A. Albro and William S. Cogreshall as sureties Joshua Coggeshall was appointed appraiser.

In Town Council. Applications for licenses to collect junk were presented by Puny Pekress of Fall River and Louis Brown and Charles Horowitz of Newport. The applicants were all given licenses. The shutters on the Boulevard sub-The applicants were all

mitted a petition asking that this mitted a petition asking that this highway receive immediate attention and he made safe and convenient for public travel. The petitioners alleged that owing to the bad condition of certain parts of the Boulevard, the merchanis of Newport had refused to send out their teams for the delivery of coal and household provisions.

The petition was held for further consideration.

consideration. As yet no plan has been adopted for caring for the highways. The first ides of securing a single man to su-pervise the repair and upkeep of all

the town treasury.

John H. Spooner, carting gravel in Oliphant Lane, \$12; Fillmore Coggestall, Jr., \$2.50; George Airin Simmors, work in District No. 1, \$12.25; Henry C. Sherman, Jr., illing rus in Wyart Road, \$15.00; Peckhann Brotheach

\$52.19; Joseph A. Peckham, general repairs in Road District No. 4, \$189,-96; Total, on highways, \$2,209.61. Other accounts allowed included the

following:

Acthur C. Brigham, services as junitor of town hall, \$0.50; Louisa B. Nicholson, services as member of Public School Committee, \$18.00; Nathanial Leaders Nicholson, services as member of Public Scheod Committee, \$18.06; Nathaniel L. Champlin, repairs on house and shed in rear of town hall, \$57.17; Mary E. Manchester, cherical assistance in office of town cherk for live weeks, \$10.00; Barker Brothers Co., repairs on furnace at town hall, \$34.15; The Pinniger & Manchester Co., fuel for town hall, \$14.25; Dr. Francts P Conway, medical inspection of school children, \$11.00; Memory Publishing Co., 600 circolopes with 3-cent stamps and return address printed on each, \$18.00; New England Road Machinery Co., blade and bolts for read machine, \$12.50; Newport Hospital, care and treatment of one contagious case 3 weeks, \$12.00; lay State Street Railway Co., electric light at town hall, \$2.15; Providence Telephone Co., use of 3 telephones, \$0.71; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$93.18; total for all purposes, \$2.638.16.

Jurars Warned. For the June session of the Suncrior court the follow-

poses, \$2,033.16.
Jurars Warned. For the June session of the Superior court the following jurers have been warned to appear: Grand—Patrick J. Cawley.
Petit—Cliften B Ward and Soren Me.

gensen

The Red Cross Auxiliary, formed on Friday evening at the Berkeley Parish House by Rev. I. Harding Hughes, started in with nucl interest and enthusiasm, over 60 attending. This is the fourth organization of this kind at the East side and is considered very pucouraging. The work was arranged in three rooms, the men's reading room, the Gulid room, and the assembly hall, the materials having been distributed at three tables in the latter. Much was accomplished. The meetings are to be held Friday evenings of each week until further notice, this auxiliary working directly under the Newport Chapter.

The usual weekly meeting of the

under the Newport Chapter.

The usual weekly meeting of the Oliphant Club was given upon Friday last to a public musical at Holy Cross Guild House, this having been the second annual Victrola recital to be given by this ogranization. Tea and fancy waters were served at intermission by Miss Charlatte A. Chase and her sister, Mrs. Gilbert Elliott, and during the recess, Mrs Wilcox, of Oliphant road, rendered a group of selections upon the piano which was much appreciated A small fee at the dear netted \$5.00 towards the philanthropic fund of the club. The Victrola and records were bound by a former president of the club.

Death Of Miss Sarah I, Chase,

Death Of Miss Sarah I, Chase, Death Of Miss Sarah I, Chase, The death on Wodnesday of Miss Sarah I. Chase after a comparatively short illness, romoves a prominent figure from the social life of the West side, especially at Chasoville, where she had resided in the home of her eldest nephew, George R. Chase, for the past 25 years. Although her malady, Bright's disease, had been coming on for several years, she kept about much as usual until last October, when she finally had to have the cave of a trained nurse,

when she finally had to have the cave of a trained nurse,
Miss Chase had spent her entire life in Middletown, having been born Nov.
7, 1838 at the Bailey Homestead on the West Main road, now owned by Ernst Voigt. She was the youngest of the three children of Robert Sisson and Sarah Ann (Bailey) Chase, and the last of her family. Her brothers were William Bailey Chase and Robert Sisson Chase. She heaves five nephews and one nicee, George R., James R., Henry I and Miss Anna R. Chase, all of Middletown, and William B. Chase, of Providence, and Peleg Cogreshall Chace of Boston. There are many other relatives.

Cogreshall Chace of Boston, There are many other relatives.

She was an active member of Holy Cross church and Holy Cross Guild; belonged to the Women's Auxiliary, to the Board of Missions of the church, and had been a charter member of the Oliphant Reading Clob and its first treasurer, She had a large mumber of acquaintances, making and retaining warm friendships by her social, friendly, helyful nature. ly, helwful nature.

Court of Probate. At the regular monthly session of the court of probate held on Monday, May 20, the following estates were passed upon: Estate of Benjamin T. Anthony, his administratrix, for permission to sell the right, fittle and interest of her intestate in the lot of land with dwelling on the corner of Tilden average and Warner street in the City of Newport was granted. Interest to be sold for not less than \$200.00. Administratrix directed to give bond in the sum of \$250.00, with George Nathan Smith as surely for the proper application of the proceeds of the sole.

Fetate of Fillmore Coggeshall. All

Owing to the death of Miss Sarah I Chase the weekly meeting of the Oli-phant Club, to have been held with Mrs. John R. Coggeshall on Union street, has been postponed to a later date. Miss Sadie E. Peckham, of Wapping road, will not as hostess next week

The second in the competitive entertainments given by Aquidneck Grange this spring will take place Monday evening, May 27th, at the town hall, in charge of Mrs. B. W. H. Peckhant. It will be of a patriotic nature and will be followed by dancing.

It was decided to change the date of the regular Aquidneck Grange meeting in order to permit the members to attend the circus as a number of the men were obliged to act as special police at the grounds for that

Through a letter read at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday last, from Bishop Perry, urging the members to respond libefally during the Red Cross drive, a request was made by Rev. Mr. Hughes, that all members of the church make their contribution on Trinity Sunday next, May 26.

pervise the repair and upkeep of all the highways in the town is not likely to be realized. The only candidate found available demanded a compensation far in excess of the amount which the Council could allow from the limited appropriations. For the time being the individual members of the town council are overseeing such urgent repairs as are made.

Accounts for highway expenditures were allowed and onlered paid from the town treasury.

John H. Spoomer, carting gravel in Oliphant Lane, \$12; Fillmore Coggestall, Jr., \$2.50; George Aivin Simmons, work in District No. 1, \$12.25; At the May meeting of the Public 122 Believue Avenue, School Committee held Monday evening at town hall it was decided to resuitable physician to make medical aminations and inspections of schools as occasion may require.

Wyait Rosi, \$15.00: Peckham Broth-cis (b), general repairs in District No. 0, \$257.00, for re-surfacing parts of Solid Land Pins Boach awants with chistics stone, \$1.000, no crossed stone furnished Rosa District No. 4, indicine Mr. Corey's studio

WEATHER BULLETING



Washington, D. C., May 25,-Next warm wayes will reach Valcouver near May 28 and June 3 and tempera-tures will rise on all the Pacific slope.

They will cross creat of Rockies by close of May 29 and June 4, plains octions May 30 and June 5, meridian 20, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys May 31 and June 6, castern sections June 1 and 7, reaching vicinity of New Foundland near June 2 and 8. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves. The above paragraph will correct some typographical errors that occurred in last builtetin.

Severe stovus are expected near May 27 in great central valleys but not so destructive as those that occurred May 9. But all should be on guard for them as they are expected to be dangerous. Following these storms mursually cool wenther is expected and frosts where they nometimes occur at this season. From June 3 to 12 temporatures will make a great rise and not much rain, but thunder showers with heavy local showers in a few localities near June 11 and 26. June will average warmer than usual less than usual vain. Some good rains are expected during five days centering on June 28.

Above are general forecasts. The expected local changes in cropwenther, following June 12, one less rain in Canada and our northern ther of states west of the great lakes, a decrease of rain within 400 miles of rain southwest of the Colorado river in Texas and in nerthern Mexico; a decrease of rain in Europe and an increase of rain southwest of the Colorado river in Texas and in nerthern Mexico; a decrease of rain in Europe and an increase of the Andes.

In bulletins dated April 20 and 27 and May 4, ample and urgent warnings of very dangerous and destructive storms near the great lakes and near May 8 were published in this and many other papers. Many lives and much damage must have been saved by these frequent and earnest wavnings. Such accurate forecasts have nover before been made and indicate that my nersistent study and hard work are bringing results. I expect to accomplish another great and very important advance in weathern for important

SUGAR FOR CANNING

A plan whereby persons and firms needing sngar for the purpose of caming and preserving foodstuffs may get a sufficient quantity for their legitimate purposes is being worked cat by the Food Administration in Rhode Island and will go into effect before the canning season commences. The sugar rules at present allow only three pounds per person per month. The system to mid the canners takes the form of special permits to buy stipulated amounts of sugar. A person who needs sugar for canning, after the middle of May, may apply to the retailer and get a posteard application. This is to be filled out and middled to Mr. Coats, Mr. Coats, after investigation, will mail a permit to the applicant, which, when presented to the store named in the application, will entitle the holder to buy the amount of sugar named. When the order is filled the retailer will return the permit, properly endorsed, to be filed at Mr. Coats edice. By this system, the Food Administration can keep track of the amount of sugar each person gets for canning, and can also ascertain how much sugar Rhode Island people will need for canning purposes. This will add in obtaining the necessary supply from the refineries.

need for canning purposes. This will aid in obtaining the necessary supply from the refineries.



Deaths.

In this city, fed inst., Henry Sprague, in his 75th year. In this city, 22d inst., Joel A. Richard-son, in his 55th year. In this city, 25d inst., Elchard G. Rob-cits, acad 65 years.

in this city, 23d inst., Elchard G. Rob-erts, aged 63 years. In this city, 21st Inst., Margaret, wife of Harry Campbell and dupther of the late Thomas and Mary McMahen. In this city, May 27, Mary Louise, daughter of the late Fyter and Susan

Marren, in the late February Wilson. In this city, May 13, Fanny Wilson. In Middledown, 71d Inst., Sarah I. Chase, in Middledown, 71d Inst., May 15, William H. H. H. H. Sarah of Elia and the late of the H. H. Hardy of Elia and the late In St. Petersburg, Fig., 15th inst., David Oils Clarke, formerly of Jamestown, In his 52d year

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or Irlends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Newport, R. I. Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for summer vilias and country places.

TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE Lv. Long Wharf daily 9.30 P. M.

Fare \$3.50 Naka em a 18 Familia St., or What Octo THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeland

Earle C. Gordon who has charge of the municipal accounting department of the State Tax commission of New Rampshire is complling some statis tels on speep and dogs which will prove interesting to the owners of both animals, particularly the men who are striving to take seriously the advice of the state food administration and the state board of agriculture to raise more sheep in New Hampshire. Mr. Gordon has taken his figures from the town reports on dthus for has completed three countles, Cheshire, Sullivan and Bellmap. In the three countles there are within 1709 as many dogs as there are sheep and in Cheshire county, the dogs actually outnumber the sheep by 168. Cheshire county has 1,708 sheep and 1,875 dogs. Builtvan county has 2,281 sheep and 1,225 dogs and Belknop county has 1915 sheep and 1,100 dogs. There have been the usual number of complaints by sleep owners of dogs ruining flocks, one Builtyne county flock leaing fully three-quarters of the sheep after dogs had got after them.

The gas and electric light commisstoners of Massachusetts have authortzed four companies to increase their prices for gas. The New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company is permitted to charge \$1 per 1000 cubic feet in place of its present rate of 00 cents. The commissioners say that this increase is but temporary and shall end when the emergency that regulres it has passed. The high price of coal is given as the reason for granting this increase. The Mil-ford to come company is empowered to charge \$1.67 per 1000 feet instead of its present price of \$1.45. The Arlington Gas Light Company, which furnishes gas to residents of Arlington and Winchester, is permitted to in-crease its charges from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per 1000 feet. The Plymouth Gas Company is given permission to raise Its rate from \$1.65 to \$1.80. New England manufacturers met at

the State House, flesten, last week in response to a call issued by W. Frank Shove of Fall liliver, president of the National Association of Cotton Manu-facturers to consider fuel problems. Representatives of the fuel and railroad administrations and the war industries board also attended. plaining his reasons for calling the meeting, Mr. Shore said that although the output of coal in this country for the first four mouths, of this year was three per cent greater than for the same peried hast year, there had been a decline in coal receipts in New Eng-land. He added that there appeared to be little possibility of a further in-crease in rall recolpts and that if New England were to avert a fuel shortage next winter more sarious than that of last winter, water receipts must be increased.

Deputy Sheriff Alfred W. Bacon, formerly tax collector and chief of police of Danvers, Mass, died suddenly at his home in Park street, that town, Mr. Bacon was in his eighty-third year, and conducted his usual affairs as late as the day before his death. During his long term as tax collector it had been a matter of pride for Mr. Bacon to report annually to the selectmen that "all faxes have been col-lected and paid in." With advancing acg he was relieved of his duties of collector and the less ardious work of chief of police and finally the post of deputy collector was given him. Mr. Bacon was a native of Dover, N. H., where he was born nec. 1, 1835.

Announcement has been made by Maj. Roger Walcott, officer in charge of the draft for Massachusetts of the allotment among the local board of the State of the 3000 men to be sent from Massachusetts under the selecfrom Massachusetts under the educative draft to Fort Slocum, N. Y., during the five-day period beginning Maq 29. Mai. Wolcott quotes the telegram of Provost Marshal General which says "an unexpected call has been made for 50,000 men in i ton was for some years nurse to the addition to all the calls which have late Rev. J. W. Wellman, who Eved been previously announced for the month of May." The men are to be taken from class one and must be "only white men physically qualified for general military service."

Fearing that Maine fishermen may be misled by thep brasing of the announcement recently published con-cerning suspension of the Federal regulations governing sea fishing, H. C. Wilbur of the Maine Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission points out that the new regulations do not affect in any way the State laws. "The new regulations," said Mr. Wilbur, "divides the Atlantic coast waters into two zones, the inside and the outside The State laws, in Maine as elsewhere, are operative in the inside wa-All restrictions are removed and free fishing allowed only in the ontside waters. A turtle measuring 4 feet, 2 inches

from then oldt of its nase to the tip of its tail has been captured by F. O. Jameson at North Warren, Me. It is supposed to be the mate to a monster turile captured in this vicinity 50 years ago. The Jameson turtle was found in a field far distant from any body of water. The shell is 2 1-2 feet one way and 20 inches across. The nack was 5 inches in diameter and the tail about the same size. It weighs nearly 100 pounds.

For Critics to Remember, The spots on the sun may be an interesting study but anyhow the sun is not all spots.—Rt. Hon. A. Birrell,

Optimistic Thought. He that respects others is respected by them.

Urges Greatest Caving. James J. Storrow, federal fuel ad-ministrator for New England, summatizes the fuel situation in Ne England by admitting it is "certulaly dangerous.

Shipments of coal to this part of the country by water are far behind Moreover, the outleok is discouraging as the fuel administration admilis that "New England's demand for ships has become a matter of competition with the commander of America's expedi-tionary forces overseas." In his official Scarning, Feel Administrator Storrow rays New England consumers mug Five coal, as industries must be pro tected next winter. Shipments of coal during the nonths of January, Februaty and March were far below earl-mated requirements. The New England reserve coal supply is completely wheel out. The shipping tomage, Mr. Storiow declares, is hardly ad-quate to meet current soft coal requiroments.

The Gloucester, Mass, fishing schooner Good Luck justified her name when she landed at the South Ruston fish pier the other day 20,000 pounds of mackerel picked up on the way home from Southern waters. The mackerel sold for 8 and 2 cents a pound. Captain John Morash recolving a check for \$3,000, which he said was like finding money. The Good Luck spent the Winter fishing between the Virginia Capes and Cape fintterns. Early this wook she started for home to outfit for the Cape share fishing. South of Nantucket she ran into a school of mackerel,

Employes and owners of the shippards of L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Parts-mouth, N. H., are feeling pretty proof of the record being made in the yard in the framing of wooden ships, Gorernment Forris type, for as the days by the machinery is moving faster tand faster and the ninth ship turned out made a record which, though re-markable in itself, will be surpassed quickly. The yard has a contract for 18 ships and the minth has just been completed. When the first was tackled it took almost a month to frame it ,but the ninth's frame was completed in 3'1-2 days.

Figures compiled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which is pushing the way gavings and thrift stamps compaign in the business district, show that the down-town section of Boston alone has purchased stamps to the value of \$1,098,611, or more than 20 per cent of all the stamps sold in the state. The sales in the down town section during April unounted to \$287,247, an increase of 136 per cent over the sales in March This spurt, more than any other fact has boosted the per capita throughout Boston to \$2.35, as compared with the per capita figure of \$1.36 for the state

Rear Admiral Wood, commandant of the first naval district has ruled that yeowomen should salute naval officers and that officers must return the sa-late. Some of the regression had complained that salutes were not acknowledged by officers and a committee waited upon Admiral Wood in re-surd to the matter. The admiral was inclined to think it was not necessary for the young women to sainte, but they insisted that as regular members of the naval forces they were required by the regulations to salute their superiors and that they were entitled to have the salutes returned.

At a recent meeting of the Portsmouth (N. H.), city government representatives of the Atlantic corporation who have taken over property at Freeman's Point for the purpose of building steel ships, submitted plans to the members of the council in relation to the laying out of streets and creeting houses for the occupancy of the workmen. It is clated that it was the intention of the government to erect houses that would cost from \$2,100 to \$4.000 their construction to be principally of brick and stucco.

Miss Mary Steele Paton, a nurse with the American expeditionary forces in France, is at home on & seventeen-days' furlough. been for several months in base hospital No. 6, and has been honored with an appointment as a first fleutenant. She is at present visiting friends in Waltham, Mass., in Malden.

The maximum price of fee for the coming summer to householders of Massachusetts was fixed by the state food administration at 50 cents for 100 pounds delivered, 25 cents for 50 pounds, 15 cents for 30 pounds, 16 cents for 20 pounds and 5 cents for 16 For the smaller quantities pounds. the maximum prices are the same as last year and the prices for 100 and 7 pounds are only lightly in excess of the 1917 prices.

The new Army and Navy Y. M C. A Clubhouse in City sq. Charlestown.
Mass., will be opened with forms' dedicatory exercises Tuesday. May 25. at 12 noon. Gov. McCall, Mayor Pet ers, Rear Admiral Wood and a representative of the Northeastern Department will deliver addresses. The new building, now open to the soldiers and sailohs, furnishes beds for 25 cents per night. The restaurant service is 22-

Cause for Thankfulness. Let us thank kind and pitying bearen for failure, for pain, for long stress and disappointment, for sin and shame and sodden days when it forever brings

us at last to beauty.-Erchange.

Eurely Would Be Missed. If all the foolishness were sudden's stricken from the world, what would the people have to think about in the

Be the First to Smile. Don't be afraid to "house the let" with a stranger. It may be so this that the first scale will cause it if meit.

LIBERTY LOAN HUGE SUCCESS

Oversubscription of 39 Per Cent. Shown in Final Treasury Figures.

MINIMEAPOLIS HEADS LIST.

Approximately 17,000,000 Persons Subscribed, Almost Twice as Many as In Second Loan and More Than Four Times as Many as in First.

washington .-- America's third Liberty lonn has been oversubscribed by \$1,-179,919,859, the treasury department $_{\rm infinite}$ in the property of the proper

This result not only exceeds every other government long, it proving the pairiotism of the people, according to popultment officials, but exceeds as well the response of the people of any other nation in the war, including Ger-

Resides the material purpose of raising money to support the war, it is deemed of incalculable value in demobstrating to friend and foe alike the readiness and engerness of the Americans at home to bely those Americans at the front. Approximately 17, 000,000 persons subscribed, aimost twice as many as in the second toan and more than four times as miny as in the first, showing an increasing interest among the people and desire to sacrifice for the American cause.

The New York district, the largest contributor, with \$1,114,930,790, more then a fourth of the total, held the bottom position on the percentage fa-Me because big business interests with head-positions fulled to subscribe eavily to the loan owing to imminence of federal tax paying time.

Records by Districts Records by districts are na follows;

Quota In Millions. Millona Ralassi, Millon United States Treasury, \$17,915,150.

The subscriptions accredited to the

treasury were those sent direct to Washington. Treasury officials will begin homediately to organize canvassing forces for the campaign for the test loss in the autumn.

U. B. ARMY JOINS BRITISH.

Americans to Assist in Defense of Channel Ports.

With the American Army in France Troops of the new American army have arrived within the zone of the are now completing their training in the area occupied by the troops which are blocking the path of the Germans to the Chapnel ports,

Their commander already has commanded American forces in trenches on the French front. The British offinew force say the Americans are of the floost material and are certain to give a most excellent account of them-

adves when they meet the Germans.
The British troops greeted the
Americans not only as commutes in arms, but as warm friends, and the Fork of instruction is being continued in that spirit. The American forces on arriving within the British zone were leared to the skies by the sons of Estain, many of whom bore unnois-tikable signs of battle. They had not the Americans before, but they knew they were coming.

The Americans, on the other hand, gained all the more enthusiasm by the beartiness of the greeting which they received from their battle scarred comrades in arms. The last stages of Page training before entering the line were begun almost as soon as they reached their destination.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM £-------

PARIS,-Maj. Raoul Lufbery, Amerhas premier ace, who had shot down 17 lierman airplanes, was brought toan in flames and killed in France by an enemy triplane which he was at-lacking. He was buried with full mil-

WASHINGTON .- The United Shoe Machinery Company, attacked under the Sherman law, won a complete victor) In the Supreme Court.

LONDON. — The press of London halls President Wilson's New York Freech as a ringing declaration of the allied cause to win the war and as a find answer to false proffers of peace.

WASHINGTON.—Official Washing-ton sees in President Wilson's New Tork Red Cross speech an appeal for alimited power to call troops te needed to crush German milita-

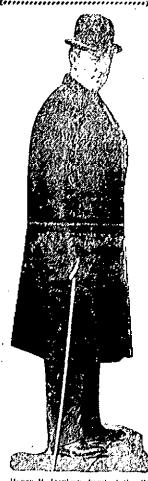
PARIS .- Victor Boret, the French dister, said the three meatless days had ilded France past the food crisis and made sure that the American and Freigh soldlers would receive the food co. in I to win the war.

SERLIN Prussian soldiers at the fine are warning the government of the are warning the government of the area times" on their return if the second reform bill is shelved.

The Massachusetts House has passed in the enerossed a bill authorizing citin and some to contribute to the cost Tring street raliway companies, Martiz rathe Second Universallety of Boston to hold \$1,500,000 of property and the Senate re-Tropy ting old age annuities Wildrighty insurance against sick-

HENRY P. DAVISON

Bays Peace by Terror Is Foe's Aim as He Slay, and Mairns,



Henry P. Davison, hend of the Red Pross, returned from France, says the Germans have falled atterly in their by aerial raids on unfortified cities, He ways American troops have wenthe admiration of Europe by their dash and bravery.

AIR RAIDS ON LONDON

Five German Machines With Their Crews Were Destroyed.

German Bombs Injure 155 Persono In the City and Six in the Provinces.

London,-After six weeks of immunity from raids, the Germans made a particularly determined attempt on London. There was a half moon in a clear, windless sky. These are the conditions in which practically every raid has been carried out.

Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties were divided as follows:

London and the metropolitan dis trict-Killed, 17 men, 14 women and C children; injured, 83 men, 49 women and 23 children. Provinces-Injured, 2 men, 3 women and 1 child. Considerable property damage is reported.

The usual warnings were given and people had time to reach shelters be fore the London gans were heard. The firing was continuous for almost two hours. Most of the raiders flew at a height of about 12,000 feet, but the bum of enemy motors was audible on the streets. More deaths and injuries the street, and the in any raid except that of January 28, when 58 were killed and 173 injured. This was the sixth raid this year, the last one pre-viously having taken place on March 7.

One hears of wonderful escapes, as where a bomb struck a hotel where 80 girls live, but as they had all gone down into the cellars not one was although the house was wrecked. No place of military importance was

struck. No military damage was done. Besides the four German machines first announced as having been destroyed in the raid, a fifth was brought down and fell flaming into the sea. Two others are also reported to have fallen at sea.

NO "CITY DUDES" FOR FARMS,

House Members Vote Down Plea to

Exempt 1,000 Men From Oraft, Washington...-A request by Seere of Agriculture Houston to have 1.00) young men exempted from draft so they could not as "agricultural instructors" was turned down by the house. It insisted no more "hombproof jobs" should be created. Rural members ridiculed the whole idea of having "city dudes" instruct farmers on how to increase the products of their farms.

\$937,961,318 RAILROAD BUDGET.

Director General McAdoo Cut \$349,-247,828 From Estimates.

Washington.—Director General Mc-Adon announced budgets of \$937,961. 318 for 1918 to put the railroads in condition to meet the enormous, growing demands of the war. Of this amount \$479,686,331 is for equipment, \$140,071 013 for additions and betterments, and

\$18,203,774 for extensions.

The various roads asked for \$1,287,* 200,146, but the director general out this down by \$2.79,247,828

Pittsburgh .-- The death toll in the T. N. T. explosion at the Actna Chem-leal Company's plant at Oakdale son do at 16. Many more boiles probable will be resourced as the work of represent the debris was on. Thirtyone openiones are pleasing and by the the property loss is estimated at the property loss is estimated at

PRESIDENT LEADS RED CROSS PARADE

Thrills Thousands as He Unexpectedly Joins Marchers in New York City.

MORE THAN 70,000 IN LINE.

Declares His Purpose to Stand by Rusela as Well as France-Wants No Limit of Men-Crowd Cheers President's Statement.

New York .-- More dramatic and thelling than any demonstration witnessed to this city since the war beton was the amexpected appearance of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, at the head of the Red Cross parade in Fifth avenue. Schoduled to review the procession from the grand stand, the President, without making his pina knowa beforehand, went to the head of the parade ut the last moment, and for a distance of two miles appeared before the eyes of cheering multitudes as the most conspicuous figure of a soul stirring specincle. If he risked all the hazards involved in such a procedure, he gripped the heart of the city through the courage and strength of conviction which led him to adopt such a method of proclaiming that the cause of the Red Cross was his cause and the nation's

The cheers that rang out to him as he tramped down Fifth avenue, a daring figure in the foreground of the 70.-000 persons who followed him, were theers of such deep admiration that their meaning could not be mistaken. On every side, in the throngs of men and women who guzed at blm with sparkling eyes, there was the manifest conviction that "he had the country with him." Howing frequently to the right and left, President Wilson apasar and pleasure on his face to find the experience every bit as thrilling as did the spectators.

President Wilson, who in the even-ing opened the Red Cross drive at the Metropollium Opera House with a stirring appeal for generous contributions, said incidentally that he had tested peace approaches" unde and that he had found them to be "Insincere,"

He said that all such peace approaches contained a reservation and

He was cheered when he said that the United States intended to stand by

itussia na well as France. The President's words on the subjest of the testing of peace proposals were as follows:

"And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any instacere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those inclimations and have found them I now recognize them for what they are, on opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to enery out the purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proin the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Kow, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Itisski as well as by Prince.

Of all the passages in the Presi-

dent's speech the one most applauded

was the following: "I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?"

There was some applause when the President said a little later:

"If they wish peace let them come forward and by their terms upon the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are."

The nudlence was composed of distinguished men and women, most of whom have been leaders in the work of the Red Cross.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The sky along the British front in Flanders is literally alive with air fleets in combate to the death. The Germans are making desperate efforts to determine the British post-

tions preceding the Hun offensive. The French advanced along a two mile front under cover of night and captured 400 Germans, according to an official report,

General Semenoff's army Joins with Chinese and is marching against Chita, In Trans-Baikal.

U boats again have begun unrestricted warfare on Norweglan fishing boats in the Arctic.

Australians made a successful raid on

the Amiens front, recapturing the village of Ville-sur-Ancre, south of Albert, capturing 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns and improving the British positions. Gains were also made north of Albert and near Hamel, on this front, and southwest of Meteren, in the Ypres sector.
German losses in the recent offensive

have reached the enormous total of 50 to 75 per cent., according to figures compiled by the British Intelliquence department. According to the statement whole regiments were all but annihijated,

Washington.-More than three ships a day cause last week from the shipyards of the Emergency Fleet Corponetion. Ten steel slips were com-pleted and delivered and fourteen wood

mil seed ships in wheel.

The deliveries of 1.58,850 tens to America's slip in which as now he as for tend less than to beginning of the state that the many from submiring. Lifts Same Sea Infrases

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Will Probe Alleged Collapse of Airplane Program.



Charles Evans Hoghes of New York who sprang into a famo which carried him to the very portals of the White House itself as a result of his masterly and pittless conduct of the famous insurance investigation 12 years ago, was named by President Wilson to direct the department of justice inquiry into charges of dishonesty and malversation in the production of air-planes for the army.

AVIATION SPEEDS

Wilson Reorganizes Service Under Overman Act.

Centralizes Control and Brigadier General Kenly to Handle Craft After Ryan Makes Them.

Washington, - President Wilson's first net under the Overman bill has been to effect a sweeping reorganization by separating all matters pertaining to the operation and the production of airplanes from the Signal Corps of the army,

A presidential order specifically defines the future duties of Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, who has bad charge of all funds appropriated by Congress for military aeromutics; Brigadler General Kenly, director of military aeronauties, and John D. Rynn, director of aircraft production.

Major General Squier's duties are so defined that beaceforth he will have charge of the Signal Corps as it existed prior to the time when military aeromatics became one of its offshoots. All the vast equipment and personnel identified with aircraft work has been removed from the jurisdiction of the Signal Corps by a stroke of the nen by the President.

These vast interests are brought directly under the charge of Brigadier General Kenly and Mr. Ryan. Brigadier General Kenly is charged with the duty "of operating and maintaining or supervising the operation and maintenance of all military aircraft, including balloons and airplanes, all appliances pertaining to said aircraft and signaling apparatus of any kind when installed on said aircraft, and of training officers, elisted men and candidates for the aviation service."

The differentiation between the du iles of Brigodler General Kenly and Mr. Ryan is that General Kenly has authority over personnel and aircraft or aircraft appliances after they are placed at his disposal. Mr. Ryan has charge of placing the aircraft and appllances at the disposal of General

It is stated at the war department that it will be "full steam ahead" nor and that work will progress without feeling the effect of the investigation now in progress over charges of graft and wrongdoing in the past.



Your Itching Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter or the effective for rashes, itchines and intations. Bathe with Cuttoria Seat, and hot water to free the ports of imparities and fellow with a gentle application of Cuttoria Obstancia to sectice and heal. When used for every-day toilet purposes Cuttoria Supract only cleases, purifies and heartifies, but it prevents many fittle skin trunks of assisted by occasional use of Cuttoria Obstancia to see the and heal the first signs of skin trendles. Absolutely nothing better okhing better

Sample Earl, Tree by Mail With the last to facility and 50 pcs of the material and 50 pcs of the mate

No. 1865

REPORTIOP THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the state of Ruole Island, at the close or intsiness on May 15, 1918, RESOURCES \$407,170 34

Losses and Discounts
Customers shability secount of acceptances of this bank purchased
or discounted by ti,
Total Lours
Overdraft, secured, fl.771 25; unsecured, 50,677 17
U. S. Bonda deposited to secure elections (par vidue)
Literty: Lonn flound, 31; per cent, and a per cut, analysis
Literty: Lonn flounds, piedged to secure State, or other deposits or tills
polyable. Identy Lian Honds, piedged to secure State, or other deposits or inits payable. Extrained audiculty made on liberty 19, per neut bonds. Bonds and Securities a piedge in enditateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bets payable. Total Ronds, so unides, etc., o her than U. S. S. State of Proceedings of the Conditional Securities, etc., o her than U. S. S. State of banking house. Read Federal Research Bond Software and banking house. Read Federal Process of the Conditional Security of 57,001 01 697 01 1,931 95 5,000 00 Total . . Capital stock paid to
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Notes outstanding
Note amount due to National Brakes afother than above)
Later than mount of terms of and St
Later than mount of terms of and St
Later than the standard of the standard than 20 days
Certified checks
Later than the standard openits subject to reserve

STATE OF RHODE HEARD. County of Newport sa:: 1, Qen. 11, Proud, Canller of the above-named bank, do solentally a rear that the above statement in true to the wat of my knowledge and boiler.

vecurity was furnished

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this isin day of May, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

Carrect Atlests

WILLIAM R. HARVEY, W. H. LANGLEY, EDWARD A. BROWN,

THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN

You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. 1.

4 1-4 PER CENT COUPON

We are now prepared to deliver the above bonds to our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions in full upon presentation of their receipts.

LIBERTY BONDS

The.

Savings Bank of Newport

THAMES STREET

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917 Cars, Leave Washington Square for Providence WEEK DAYS 17.40, 8.50 a. m., then

each hour to 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel (Incorporated)

Opposite State House, BOSTON, MASS.

Whichever way one wishes to explain it, one thing is certain, that the Russian Revolutionary movement has taken on a character quite different from the political reformistic movements of the West. People do not go to their deaths for political reforms, and the Russians have gone "to their death like bees flying to honey," as Teutullian said of the Christian martyrs. In fact, the Russian Revolution has all the physic traits of that early martyrdom. The Russian Revolution-an Interpretation," it is announced, will appear in the June Century from the pen of Rose Strunsky, Miss Strunsky, herself a Russian, is said to assert that Russia is still a fighting force on the principles which the Allies have championed. There have been ; those more discouraging than these. For the first time since the war began the cause has become Russia's chonor of Monocial Day. own. And Russia, says Miss Strunsay, will fight for it with the passionate ardor, with the religious con-born in the City of New York every



DICTIONARY is an all-know.

JANOITANAETRI WEN **MEBSIEB,2**

Here is your opportunity to little; it offers is a political action to be a political action to Che How Equipped

Czarism and with which she has torn away from the world in order that

her concepts may be proclaimed. People of Newport are getting accustomed to big parades. The next one will take place next Thursday in

Two-thirds of the 150,000 children viction with which she has fought year are of foreign parents.

Progress

By KATHERING BATES

(Copyright, IEE, by the McClure Newspaper Symilcate) The runlight fell so both on the pile of guano bugs crowding the little wharf that the man leading against the heaped-up sucks could bardly believe that it was May, and not July. He drew bit syclids together and through his lather looked down the gleaning river toward Norfelk, three miles away. On either side of the river truck forms atretched away toward the pine forests farther inland; just now the farms were at their greenest, strawberry fields, enbloge patches, neres of spin-sch, all in verdant stiffe. The river ducked in here and there, flinging clear, shimmering streams a little way back into the country, and the murshes around these inlets gave a rank, yellow tinge to the green outlook. Now and then a pine grove not jet cleared away led the greens to the other extreme, to the dark sember has which had little but name in common with the brightness of the water-grass. The bian on the whirf sighed as he noted these verying shades.

"It would take me to make this pay," he said. "Yes, sir, what this here fer-tile patch of old Virginia needs is an Iona man-J. Archibald Jernigan could make his pile here, but none of these lazy Southern truckers will make their sait."

The cool sound of the incoming tide wishing against the wharf turned his thoughts from the farms. There would shade on the other side of the guano bags; he sprang upon them and dropped down into the shadow, dropped down beside lanthe Yar-brough, who lotted in placid case against the bags.

"Dog pardon, mies," said Mr. Jernihe was by no means a hesitating na-

"Don't usind me," said the girl calmly. "I heard you talkin' to yo'relf, but I recken I'd let you come over it you wanted to."

She smiled at him with indelent in She smiled at him did indeed the terest and Mr. Jernigan smiled back. "Daughter of the gentleman over there!" he asked, politely, waving his hand toward a clump of pines around a small white hours.

"Yes, this is pa's place. From Nor-

He swelled with the importance of the man who comes from a distance. "From Wellsville, lowa. Fine state, lown."

"You are a long ways from home," she observed. Mr. Jernigan drew down his mus-

tache. "An annt just died down there -in Norfolk-consumption. Doctors sent her here, no money spared, none whatever, but I come on and buried her a week ago tomorrow. Aunt that brought me up."

"I'm cort'nly sorry she died," lanthe

said softly.
"Lamratable, lamentable, but we must all die, and she was past sixty. Protty country you've got 'round here, Miss-or-Miss?"

"Did you waik down yonder road?" the asked with a sudden increase of "Sweet honeysuckles is all in bloom over there, guilles on each side the road jus' filled with it, and 5-alluh jasmins climbin' over everything it can lay vines on-smelled as sweet as it looked, didn't it?"

"Very nice smell, very nice, indeed," agreed Mr. Jernigan, "but sin't you goln' to be a little late with his kale for the Boston and New York markets?"

T reckon," she answered. "Mos" folks round here are too late for the markets." She laughed a little as she added: 'Pres' Lewis, who has the track patch next our, never does get anything to market in time." "I inter he don't prosper," said Mr.

Jernigan. "I'd like to give him a few

notions about trucking."

She turned to him quickly, "Would his bein' so way behind; pa'd like to be be pregressive, and Pres' frets him. You see, Pres' don't get on, no. he don't prosper, just as you say."

"Is there any end special reason why he'd better be prospering?" Mr. Jeruican asked, looking delicately away toward Norfolk.

Innthe picked up a long pole lying on the wharf mear her; she bent back, and looked around the corner of the wharf predded with the pole the mud where the tide still left uncovered nyster shells and various bits of debris. "Well," she at last sold frankly, "there's me."

"Onlie a reason," he said callantly. He looked at her attentively, and re-

peated, "quite a reason."
"Tes. I reckon I am," she agreed. "E'pose you do give Pres' some new ideas? I don't know as he could carry them out, but he could talk them to pa, and after all talk does about as well as goln with pa. Tou tell me them, and I'll tell Pres'."

"Well, there's English walnutssorter land and yore climate order be just the thing for them." he began. In time he warmed to his topic, and lanthe drank in his wisdom as easerly as ever beather drank in the gospel. But the sound of a horn at last broke in on the conference, and Innthe Intily gied to her feet.

surgical to her teen.
"Ma's blowin' me up-well, 'm certinly obliged to you. You don't know any more for another time?" "I den't keep as—'

Well, good-by," she interrupted, "Pres' will be obliged, too."

Mr. Jernipan looked at her wonderingly. "Talk about the sclishness of men," he thought, "women sin't made of anything but that self-same article." Aloud be said with dignity: "I am an Ing to say I didn't know as I had nowthing mapped out yet, but of course I don't get to the end of my ideas in

half on hour." His tone seemed to remind faither of the hospitable traditions of Virginia.

knew much, or maybe he'll suspect Pros' didn't ninke up those line non

For many weeks after this Mr. Jer

nigan stayed in Norfolk, although he

spent his marnings conscientionaly do

ing the many sights of the neighbor-hoods Suidiers' home at Hampton.

Pertress Mouroe, Hygela hotel at Old

Point, every one of which would have

been run to fer greater advantage had

an love man been at the head--and h

the afternoons he taught faithe Yar-

brough the essentials of progressive

trucking. Her father had taken a lik-

ing-naturally-to him, and often he

went to support with the Varbroughs.
After support he and the father suf-

on the front steps and smoked, while he watched-a little grimly-lanthe

and Pres' Lewis samitering by the river. Pres' was a tall, dark, bay-

looking toy, who evidently had no flutchiness about accepting another

man's cerebral faults. He profited by the blats lauthe gave blan during the river bank stratts, and when Mrs.

Yarthrough was through with the dishes he and Ishthe came to the

steps, and new ideas scintillated. Over the parch of the little house grew a

Mareschal Niel rese, its innuireds of bads making the air sweet, but Mr.

Jernigan's littley heart did not let blue

enjoy the aweetness. Yes, his heart was bitter. He said to himself as he

sat listening to Pres' talk, ant watch-

ing lauthe crush the rose leaves

against her cheek, that his vexation

referred purely to a matter of good

enro, "Waste to what I can't stand-owe that to the back-East bringing

up Aunt Mary had-oud waste it aurely would be fer him to get that

There had to come an cud-Wells

ville would no longer be put off, had

one night when Mr. Jernigan went late

the Yarbrough sitting room for his hat,

after the usual placed evening on the steps, he made himself say: "Well, folks, I guess this is the end of my

visits. I must get back—and come to Welleville, all of you, and I'll see that

They were all standing, but lanthe

rushed to his dark chooks. He stopped

toward Mr. Jernigan.
"You've been talking crops to her,

you have? You've been making love

Mr. Jernigan laid a hand on the boy's mouth. "Stop your fool talk,"

lauthe sprang to her feet. "I don't

care two strauber's if you are gold way-I don't, I don't, she cried,

throwing open the door leading to the

steep stairway, and then going up-

"I shall call upon you tomorrow."

said to the daxed Mr. Yarbrough, "Good night, Mrs. Yarbrough, ma'am-

good night, Mr. Lewis. Let me wish

you success in your trucking in case I

He did not take the road toward No-

folk. Through that misty gray light, the light that wraps one around, the

light that the dwellers on the Elizabeth

river call a June evening, he made his

way to the wharl where he had first seen lanthe. There were no grano bags

there now, but he sat down on the

planks where she had sat, and took up

the long pole which still lay there. He laughed, whistled and sang as he whipped the water with the pole—sang

with subdued nasality. "She don't-don't care—two strawber's—two straw

her's—no, she don't she don't." Then he drave the pole into the mud, and

meditated. Innthe was by him, lan-the in the purple called which made

her eyes too look purple. "No call-cos," he said anddonly. "Wellsville's best quality slik for Mrs. J. Archibald."

Rird Guided by Magnetism?

fact that migrating birds are able to

find their way by night and in cloudy

or forgs weather is that they are sen-sitive, in some way, to currents of ter-

meridians. This suggestion was put

forth by M. A. Thanties, a French

pigeon fancier, who declares that can

ries pigeons wake poor flights during

the occurrence of magnetic storms. He

also asserts that the general use of

wireless telegraphy has diminished the

reliability of those binds to a surpris

ing extent.-Popular Science Monthly,

School Children Are Underfed.

Of the 1,000,000 school children in

New York city 110,000 are undernour-

ished and in need of attention, while

the condition of 500,000 others is only

"passable," according to Dr. Henry

Dwicht Charle, beed of the children's

division of the Postgraduate hospital.

This medical man sald much of the

malnutrition of children is caused by

war prices. He said that the dispar-

ity between wage increases sul the

mounting cost of food has caused

mothers to give their children tea and

coffee instead of milk, which had in-

cressed from 0 to 15 coats a quart in

Timepieces Need Care.

Clocks will keep good time if they are not wound too fightly and never allowed to run down. An eight-day

clock should be wound once to four

days, and then half or little more than

half way each time. A watch that is wound twice a day will keep better

time than if it is would up quite tight

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of hat Hilltoken

the last vect.

every 24 hours

1000

a) magnetism, and therefore di their night by the magnetic

One of the many explanations that have been offered to account for the

Mr. Jernigan retreated dignifiedly.

"Miss lauthe-"

stairs as fast as she could

don't see you tomorrow."

turned to her-then the color

fair flower of the South i"

ron meet the elite."

dropped into a chair.

to her-yen've-

"Going-" she said.

was badly needed to Wellsellle.

notious"

SINKS SUBMARINE **UNDER HEAVY FIRE** "Come along to support" the sug-gested, "only don't talk to pu as if you

Seaplane Persists in Attack While Shelled by Six German Ships.

THREE OTHERS DESTROYED

British Airmen Calmily Drop Bombi as Enemy Shells Burst-Depth Bombs Prove Effective When Aviators Sight U-Boats.

London.-- Under a heavy attack from three German submarines and three German destroyers, a British sespland recently persisted in her efforts against another enemy U-bast and succeeded in sinking it before being damaged by the fire of the other enemy

The sessione was on patrol duty at 8:30 o'clock in the morning when a submarine was sighted on the surface with a man standing forward by the gun. Increasing her speed, the seaplane dropped to an attilude of 660 feet and released a homb.

As she swooped around to repeat the attack a shell from the U-boat burst In the sir 50 feet from the propeller. It was seen that the bomb had made a direct hit, a big rent being visible in the deck of the submurine, Just then out of the mist ahead three more nemy submarines, followed close by three destroyers, appeared.

Attacked by Six Vessels.
All six ressels maintained a hot fire against the scaplane. However, a second bomb dropped on the disabled U-

It exploded 15 feet ahead of the bow of the submarine. The whole craft shook and then sank quickly in a pool of oil, bubbles and wreckage. The seaplane, having no more bombs, and as the destroyers were coming near, returned to its base. Seaplanes also have accounted for

three other submarines. In one case two large seaplanes attacked a submarine on the surface, with two Germans standing on the country tower. One plane dropped a bomb to the starboard of the U-boat while the other placed one squarely in front of the conning tower. The explosion of the second bomb was followed by several explosions within the submarine, which disappeared.

Sank Two Others. Diving from a height of 4,000 feet to 1,200 feet, another scaplane dropped a depth charge on the spot where a submarine had disappeared. When the water subsided, the shape of the submarine could still be seen below the surface and a second bomb was dropped, "after which the ship disap-

An enemy submarine with two periscopes and about 200 feet in length was sighted by a scriptane on patrol The searinge descended 3,300 feet to a height of 80 feet and dropped two bombs as the German submerged One of the hombs made a direct hil just behind the conning tower. The submarine turned upside down and sank. Oil and wreckage later came to the surface.

WAS HE ENEMY ALIEN? NO, NEEDED A SHAVE

Portland, Ore.—Hans Belike escaped being interned as an enemy alien by a close shave. When he came out of a logging camp federal officers picked him up, chiedy because of his bolsheviki-like whiskers. In the county jail he borrowed a razor and when he got through he was revealed as an eighteen year old youth. year old youth.

Barrer and the second **GOT OLD BOOK FOR 10 CENTS**

Child First Used It as a Note Book -ls First Edition of "Rubaiyat."

Metropolis, Kan .- Children do not indulee in white elephant rummage sales, but some of them do look out for rummage castoffs that are thrown in the lanes for the carbage man.

Several youngsters came upon a huge card box in a lane behind Yan Buren street and they found all kinds of things that kiddles can see use for when no one else can.

One of them captured a book, well worn but intact, and at once proceeded to use the blank pages at the front and back as a note book. A passing man became interested and asked to look at the find. Then he offered the boy a dime for it and the exchange was quickly made.

ins quiexis made. It was an old edition of Edward Streetald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Fitzgerald's Khayyam."

Californians Forget Prejudice. Paper money, once a curtosity to

California, Is now in such general circulation in San Francisco that its offer in the stores and hotels no longer proclaims the possessor as an "Easterner," says the San Francisco Chron icle. Before the fire of 1900 coin was the rule with few exceptions in Francisco trading. In 1908 Californians began to make the more intimate acquaintance with "bank notes," but recently currency has come into such coneral use that it begins to feel like real money to the native sons.

Value of Ideals in Life. I am one of those men, and I am sure their number is legion, who believe that you cannot get the best re-sults without ideals. To live a life without ideals must be a dull existence; however amblifous these Ideals may be, or however modest, I am certain that those people who do possess them get far greater results than the less happy people who do not.-Admi-ral Sir Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss.

MONARCHS OF CUBA



The royal palm tires of Cuba are protected by the government. They may not be cut or injured for commercial purposes. Expert climbers are employed to remove the leaves and the weeds from which high-grade all is manufactured. The trees are over 200 feet high, and the manner of scaling them is interesting. A close view of how the climbing is done.

DILL VISITS FRONT TRENCH

Congressman Tells of Exciting Experiences on Trip to War Zono in France.

Delaware, Md,-"The last part of the trip proved the most exciting and the most dangerous, because it was our trip to the Relgian front line treaches, only 90 feet away from the Germans," sald Congressman C. C. Dill, hi writing of his experiences in Europe as head of the congressional committee, for the Ohio Westevan University Alumni Quarterly, The party recent-

"Ring Albert cutetteined as at tea in the evening, and we went to the front line trenches just opposite Dixmude early the next morning. It was there that the sulpers and German machine gunners fired upon us. It was on our way out also that the big shells fell dangerously near. Luckity we all returned in good health and

HUNS HAVE NEW AIR DEVICE

Electrically Charged Wires Hung From Captive Balloon Menace Hostile Flyers.

Amsterdam.-At Zeebrugge, the German naval and serial base on the Belglan const, the Germans have adopted a new method of catching bostile airmen. Toward evening, the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf reports, the Germans send up 12 captive balwithout crews and attached to electrified steel cables.

The electric barrier is said to constitute a menace to all airmen coming into contact with it.

The Germans, it is added, have also manufactured a new and improved type of airplane. It is fitted with three propellers, one being so arranged that it can keep the airplane station. ary above a certain point for a few minutes, thus permitting the bomb-thrower to aim with greater accuracy.

EGGS SAFE IN RAIL CRASH

Man Carrying Them Suffers Fracture Skull, but Doesn't Lose an Egg.

Tuxedo, N. Y.-Although hurled against the wall of his caboose with such force his skull was fractured, not a single egg in a basketful Flagman Robert Getting of Port Jarvis, Orange county, carried, was broken.

A train of 100 empty cars in charge of Conductor Martin was struck by a Heht engine in a rear-end collision on the Scranton division of the Erie as it was running toward Scranton.

The linpact knocked the caboose off its tracks and drove it through an empty coal car. The cabouse was badly smashed and Martin and Getting/imprisoned inside. Getting, when found, was still clutching the basket half filled with exes-

LIGHT IN WINDOW 50 YEARS

Illinois Widew Kept Lamp Burning for Soldier Who Never Returned.

Danville, III.-Mrs. E. Walgamott elghty-four years old, whose husband was among those reported "missing" during the Civil war, and who had kept a lighted lamp in the window of her cottage for more than 50 years, hoping that some day he would return and the light might guide him home. is dead at the hospital for the insane, at Kardakee.

Her husband was a member of the 125th Himois infantry, which was organized here. Years after the close of the war, the widow moved from Sadorous fownship to Urbans, where remained until nelchbors petition ed the court to have her sent to the bosping for the insant.

Adam's Wrong Start

"Mamma," said Edith, "when the first man started to spell 'psalm' with a 'p' why didn't be seratch it out and start over? -Judge.

Children Crv FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SAW WAR'S HORROR

English Lady Writes of Expertences in Roumania.

Veritable Inferno When Oil Fields Were Destroyed--Russian Soldiers Pillage Wille Their Commander is Occupied Elsewhere.

I had not thought that we could posslidy enter fato a new place of horror, but It was born on Boxing day, when the first whispers reached us of the destruction of the oil fields. Frankly, we had, each and every one of us, complotely forgotten the oil! A man, stiffend of ours, draye up in a motor, streaked with grime, weary and dead to the world. After lauch he started to tell his story, fortified by a big He had been one of a party who

went out along to the petrol city to

destroy. No one would give them help, and he told us wonderful accounts of the scenes which he had witnessed. The first step had been to capture every single man and hoy who knew anything about the petral plans and deport them bodily to Moldavia, so that the Germans should find no skilled workmen to utilize to their own profit. And then a few pairs of hands sufficed to eramble and lay in ashes what many hundreds of brains had worked to build. First they broke up all the machinery-the how of the happening is immaterial; the most primitive and brutal weapons served them best. Then they poured benzine from the roofs of factories down their walls and set them alight, they dug trenches round the vats and started biazing channels of hame toward the reservoirs. These blow up each in turn. and soot and flames made of what had been smilight an eternal night where the fire king went mad. Town by town saw the destroyers come to let hell loose, and factory after factory writied in a death agony of twisted from to send jets of poison fumes after the four small flying motor cars. The devastation left by a retreating army lay before them, turnoll of an enemy drunk with success silrred in the windgusts that fed the dames from the south. One can hardly credit the fact that those few little men have so offeetually accomplished what they set out to do that if will be six mouths before the Germans can squeeze a drop of petrol from the saturated earth

In our English hospital there is a man who has had his feet amputated. He tay pluned under a burning car. A intehet was brought by a doctor to a French officer standing near, and the doctor said: "Do it if you can; I have no instruments and feel paratyred." The Frenchman did the thing in the whole horror of the sunlight, whilst the Russian privates who the Russian privates who were his charges took advantage of the opportunity and pillaged private passenger luggage on the train |- Lady Kennard in The North American Review.

Making Shrapnel.

New inventions have been made by Americans, and American machine tools for shell making have been sent to Europe and are used in the factories there. The number of shells of shrap nel made in this country is almost be youd computation. Long before we entered the war our different factories were turning out hundreds of thousands of shrapnel a week, and it was due to this demand for munitions that enabled us to turn out the big product we are now making. This is so not only of shrapnet, but of powder and explosives of all kinds. Before the war one company was making about 400,000 pounds of military powders per annum, another was turning out 500
12-inch shells per day, and a third
making 600,000 loaded time fuses a
month. The orders of the allies ran into many hundreds of millions of dollars and it is said that almost \$2,000,-000,000 worth of war supplies were contracted for by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Tragedy of French Trees.

Broken homes, ruined factories, shattered churches, violated graves, it had seemed to me we had rung all the changes on the destruction of war. But there remained one—the fragedy of the trees. You can rebuild houses, churches, towns even—for that takes only money. But you can't rebuild orchards of fruit trees and avenues of great shade trees-for that takes time We were seeing them everywhere now -orchards with trees that were but faded, shriveled bunches of brown leaves lying on their sides; orchards where these had been cleared away, that showed nothing but white-topped stumps. They say that, when the warm spring came, some of those orchard trees, lying on their sides but not wholly severed, leafed gently and then-just before they died-bloomed once again for France.-Inez Haynes Irwin in McClure's Magazine.

Joseph's correct interpretation of Pharaoh's dream of the fat and the lean kine, and the full and withered ears, saved a mighty nation from hunger. Had Caesar but heeded Calpurdream and not gone out eventful day. Home might have still been what she was. If Pilate had paid attention to his wife's dream, the Scriptures would give us a different story about the Savior.

Might Have Changed History,

The most common method of making cord wood is to cut the trees into four-foot leagths with an ar and soilt the larger pieces. The pieces are then piled in a standard cord, which is eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. The contents are 125 cubic feet, of which 70 per cent is wood and So per cent air. This is the old-fashioned regulation cord of wool. سوالة بمناسب ب - العام

The Old-Time Cord.

CAN'T ALWAYS SIZE THEM UP

Former Acquaintances One Meets In New York Must Not Be Judged by Their Appearance.

You never can tell who is who when you meet them in the White Light see-The other night a Phtsburgher ran into a former Steel Citylie who was wandering along the big lane. He wasn't so glad to see him, as he feared "touch," because buck home the man never seemed prosperous, neither was he down and out, Ills appearance hadn't changed since his residence

"How long have you been flying in New York?" asked the visitor, "Oh, about three years," replied the

former resident.

Then you know the town preffy well? was the next query.

The former Pittsburgher substited

that he did, and gave the visitor some advice and warning about the big city, He listened. Then he usked: "What are you doing here, BUIT" "Working for a bank down town,"

replied the other main.
The Pittsburgher didn't press life chance friend for details. He thought that Bill had one of those jobs down where one starves to death amidst the wealth of the nation-die of thirst upon the foundain's brink, "Won't you take lunch with me?" by asked, and Bill said he would be de-

Highted-some time.

The next day the Pittsburgher went to a bank down town to see about a check of a friend of his which land the cashler," he was told, and there was the former Steel City man. He was to an office market "private" on the door and life mane in gold on the slife of the desk. He was easilier of one of the biggest banks in the world,
-New York Sun.

CAN WIN BATTLES AT HOME

Housewife Finds Joy in Thought That She is Helping to Defeat the Hated Boche.

"It's a funny thing," said the Man to his Wife the other night, "You used to like cooking, as I remember it. Breaking a new maid in was always a time of great trial and tribulation, But every night I come home to dinner you emerge from the kitchen almost as though you hated to leave the masterpieces you have evolved long enough to greet your hard-working husband properly. What's the reason?"
"Well," said the Wife of her Hus-

band, "It's like this. It's a sort of game. I may not ever see any fighting. but I feel that out there in the kitchen I am helping France, England and, last but not least, our own blessed boys. Every time I make a loaf of tye bread I feet like waving a flag. Every time I make my allowance stretch a little bit I feel as though I had won a battle And so I have. I've beaten old General Highcostaliving. Every time I squeeze a War Savings stamp out of the food allowance I feel that I personally have

dred a shot at the Boches."
"Good gtrl," and the Man patted his
Wife gently. "Since I can't go and we
have no one to give, the best we can do is to play the game over here as

though we loved it." Dog's Death Led to Suicide.

Mrs. Margaret Dugdale, wife of Norman Dugdale, J. P., of Dutten Manor, near Blackburn, was found dead with a bullet wound in her forehead in a field near the grave of her favority dog, which had been de-stroyed on account of old age. Depression caused by its loss was suggested at the inquest as the cause of her suicide, says Lloyd's News, Lon-don. When found she was grasping t humane cattle killer, at her feet was a mallet with which she had discharged the weapon, and a loaded re-volver was in a basket near her. She had fixed a mirror to the fence, and a note pinned to her dress gave directions for the disposal of her body Mr. Dugdale said he thought the dog's death, which his wife had taken greatly to heart, was the cause of the tragedy, and the jury's verdict was that Mrs. Dugdale shot herself while of unsound mind.

Sardine Shortage Expected.

Shortage of sardines this spring is sected to result from the severity of the past winter. Storms and great masses of floating ice have destroyed hundreds of sardine welrs, according to Henry S. Culver, United States consul at New Brunswick, who says it s commerce report that even the welsnot wholly destroyed are so hadly dazeaged that it may not be possible to use them this spring.

There will be practically no catch of sardines this spring on the New Brunswick coast. The weirs may not be in condition for use until summer. and the catch for the year will probably be smaller than in any recent years. The past winter is said to have been the most severe the New Brunswick country has seen in 40 years

Tibet Takes Up War Game. Tibet is engaged in a looting expedition, just as she has been for certuries. She has invaded Szechuan, s border state of China. The only six pificance this has during the world war, according to the Philadel phia Evening Bulletin, is that some thousand years before Solomon was born. Tibet boasted of a high state of civilization, as did her neighbor Sre chusp. But ages of warfare have made Titlet the domain of half savage ma randers. Tibet boasts the sacred GC of Lhasa, the seat of official Buddhis where squalor, art, religion and batprotensions are mixed in inextrication confusion.

World's Debt to Printing Press What guapowder did for wer, the printing press has done for the mind: the statesman is no longer clad in the steel of special education, but ever reading man is his judge,-Wezie-

, Charles M. Cole,

302 THAMES SPREET

fwo Diars North of Post Off e

NEWFORD B. L

GIST YOUR

ICE CREAM

--AT--

Koschny's

Branch Store, 16 Brondwo

Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY PIRST GLASS

BVP 1 \mathbf{D}_{i}

WATER

113, PERINORS destrous of basing state and extraduced late their rest since or places of bistness, should not be no placed on to the of 160, Marilloru street, near Thumas Office Hours from Sa. 10, 103 b. 20. OUY NORMAN, Tremsorer.





Observation more than books, experience cather than persons, are the prize elecators.—A. Bronzon Alcott.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR BREAKFAST? To most housekeepers the first meal

of the day presents the most perplex-ing problems. The going problems. The gohas much to recommend

It, It anves trouble, saves food, and often saves a few more infinites in hed, which few of us need. As the breakfast habit is fairly well established in most homes it behooves us to start the family cheerily on its way well fed and happy. The average Ameri-cua breakfast is a simple one, which

is sensible, as few people are bringry in the morning and a hearty breakfast is unwise. It is better far to par take of a ment that has not overtaxed the cook to prepare or the Individual to digest. "No dinner however beautitully cooked and served, no fine raiment however costly and becoming, can ever atone, in the memory of man, for the wild and untained morning !can household," says Olive Green. The right kind of breakfast begins the day before as all good ments do.

Corn meal mush fried in a little fat la going to be very popular among our patriotic families, it is most nourishing, and will take the place of bread la a large measure. By adding chopled meat to the mush before molding it to cut in silces, it becomes sull more valuable as food.

There is no reason that the morning meal should not be varied in its tions, as there are countless ways of serring the common things to uncomnon ways. A hot bread will take the blace of the teast, wasses and griddle cakes are digested by the active as well as the older person, but are Lot wholesome for those who take litthe exercise. When one feels slugrish and stupld an hour or two after eating breakfast it is advisable to eliminate the offending food. There are those who insist upon mest and i tales for breakfast, and if the famare cetive enough to digest such feel well, there should be no reason to the habit, although we all that meet once a day is plenty for health, and we will be richer in The as well as health to eat less of the thore expensive protein foods.

Nevie Maxwell

When Letters Were a Luxury. la our modern speed of railroad wel, and the consequent facilities transmission of mall matter all the civilized world, it is well to look back to the time when writing was a luxury indulced I he a few, and communication a filends at a distance well nigh Freshhilly. In its first applicacarrier of messages.

PROFITABLE TO GROW SPRING WHEAT CROP

Much Land in Northern States Which Is Quite Suitable,

It is Probable That in Large Area Marquis Variety Will Give Best Result-Seed Should Not Be liard to Obtain.

Orepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
There is much hand in the Northern

states on which spring wheat growing may be profitable as well as putriotic

additional acreage of spring wheat can be secured by increased attention to the crop in acctions where considerable areas formerly were planted. Spring whout also should be sown in the Northeastern states—the northeastern quarter of the countrysouth and east of the present spring-wheat area. This includes the north-era part of the corn belt. To be speclac it includes northern Kansus and Missouri and northward, and nearly all of the country morth of Kentucky and Virginia, including the New England states. Spring wheat should not be sown along the sencoust, however, and generally not on land of low elevation. In the incontainous region spring wheat should be tried whore land is avullable as far south as Tennesiee and North Carolina.

Where Formerly Grown.

A fairly safe rule to follow in the present crisis, which demands a large wheat production, is for the farmers in all sections wherever spring wheat has ever been grown but now disconfinned, to sow a little of it this spring if a full winter-wheat acreage was not put in by them fast full. The older farmers in a neighburhood often will recall that spring wheat was once grown there, but that it gave way perbapa to higher-vielding or hetter-milling winter wheat. Perhaps some other crop replaced wheat entirely. At the present time it is desirable in all such places to go back to some degree to spring-wheat growing.

If spring wheat falls the land is

rendy for a summer eatch crop or for sowing winter wheat the next fall. Choice of a Variety.

In nearly all of this great area it is probable that the Marquis variety will give best results, or at least us good results as may spring wheat. Seed of results as my spring wheat, this can must likely be obtained at points not far removed. Readsmen generally should be able to supply it. or the county agent or state agricultural college can refer to sources of sceil. It is the most widely grown variety in Minnesota and the Dakotas and is easily recognized by its short wide-creased, broad, hard, red kernels.

Handling Spring Wheat, The culture of spring wheat should give trouble to no farmer in this section, accustomed as he generally is to winter wheat and to spring oats. The land should be prepared as for outs and seeded as carly as possible. Use only land considered suitable for win-ter wheat. Early sowing is the best guaranty of a crop. It is best to sow wheat with a drill where one is to be had, but it can be sown broadcast and harrowed in. The same amount of seed per acre as of winter wheat, or a little more, should be sown. Six or sever pecks per acre is usually enough. Small putches of wheat sown by farm ers generally in this northeastern section of the country will doubtless add greatly to our wheat supply, and will not interfere seriously with other farming operations.

WAGE WAR ON WEEDS

(Prepared by the United States De-partment of Agriculture.) Good rotations and efficient farm practices will subdue

Three main principles of weed control must be observed: (1) Prevent weeds from maturing soed on the farm, (2) prevent the introduction of weed seeds on the farm, and (3) prevent perennial weeds from making top growth.

The principles are the main thing; the particular method employed is of lesser impor-

Next to the principles ranks the man behind them. Many men make a start to clear their farius of weeds but give up too soon. Often the campaign is stopped when success is in sight, and the weeds soon re-

Clearing a farm of weeds, especially perennials, is no easy task; it requires more than average intelligence and perseverence. If, however, one faithfully carries out a plan of attack based on the above principles of weed control he can practically rid his farm of weeds without a great amount of extra labor and expense.

Weed control is frequently a community problem, and for the greatest permanent success cooperation among farmers is required.

------Use the Waste Land.

Waste land along disches, fences and in odd corners that cannot profitably be worked, should be planted to nut trees. Choice hickories, English walnuts, pecans for the South, and black valuats for the North, are best to plant.

A Woman's Invention.

The machine that makes artificial comb foundation for berhives is the invention of Frances A. Dunham, who patentesi it in 1881. The ready-made comb of because permits the bees to devote themselves entirely to filling the cells, increasing the output of



PRODUCTIVE COWS PAY BEST

income Over Feeding Costs Advances Rapidly With Increased Butter-

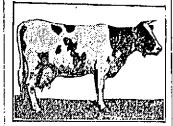
(Prepared by the Palled States Department of Agriculture.)

The large producers are the most profitable cows in the dairy herd. Every dairyman strives to fill up lifs herd with unhants known to be high producers, but few realize fully the remarkable rate at which profits advance as production increases, say dairying specialists of the United States department of agriculture, The following figures, obtained from the records of 1,609 cows in various cow-testing associations, klowrapidly with increased production of butterfat incomo advances over cost

Production and Profit,

Average butterfut pre-duction (pounds). Average incom-above feed coat

As butterint production increased from 150 pounds to 300 pounds, income over cost of feed advanced from \$18 to \$56, or as production doubled income above feed cost increased three times. As butterfut production in-creased from 169 pounds to 450 pounds income over cost of feed ad-



High Producing Cov.

vanced from \$18 to \$108, or as production trebled income above feed cost bucreased six times. If no expenses except the cost of feed are considered the cow that produced 450 pounds of butterfat was as profitable as 27 cows of the first group, whose average production was 100 pounds. If labor and miscellancoda expensea also could be taken into consideration the results

would be much more striking, A further study of the records showed that the cost of roughage was about the same for all groups, but that the total cost of feed was somewhal greater for the more productive cows The increased profit should therefore be credited in part to better feeding. but apparently it was more largely due to better cows. The present high cost of feed will eliminate the low producing cow, or it must eventually eliminate the dairyman who kews such cows. More cows are needed, but better cows are needed more. Cortainly it pays to keep good cows and to feed them well.

BARREL TYPE OF CHURN BEST

Found by Dairy Specialists to Be Most Satisfactory-Scald Prepara-tory to Churning.

The barrel type of churn has been found by dairy specialists to be one of the most satisfactory churns. Tho dasher or plunger type requires a somewhat greater expenditure of la-Earthenware churns are undetrable unless perfectly glazed, since If pures are exposed, they absorb milk and cream which later decay. The churns with mechanical devices inside them are difficult to clean and some-times injure the body of the butter. The churn should be scalled preparatory to churning, but should be cooled with water before the cream is placed Inside.

STRIVE FOR STRONG CALVES

Six Weeks Before Parturition Cow Should Be Turned Dry-Aim to Prevent White Scours.

The care of the calf should start about six weeks before parturillon, by turning the cow dry and enabling her to rest and put on flesh. If the cow is not turned dry, weak calves will generally be the result. Ordinarily a calf will be nursing in less than an hour after birth-extra strong colves in much less time. The herdsman or attendant should disinfect the navel of the calf at once in order to prevent white scours. A solution of carbolic acid or tincture of indine will be very effective.

RAISING HEIFERS FOR DAIRY

Main Object is to Produce Animals With Plenty of Constitution and High Capacity,

The main object in raising datay helfers is to produce animals with plenty of constitution and enpacity. The feed should be bulky and at the same time contain plenty of protein and ash. The protein and ash aid in the building of cursele and hone and bulky foods distend and develop the dicestive organs. Alfalfa and clover hay and slinge are excellent roughage for dairy belfers.

Br Ready When Chance Comes. 31 m is set; if a chance every-tout between that be always hang-

As the first lines where you र अस्ति समित

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



ARRANGEMENT OF HEN HOUSE

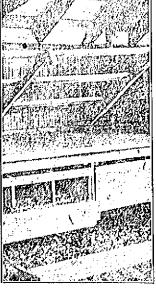
No Floor Needed Where Drainage le Good-Dropping Boards Should Be Cleaned Dally.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
When the soil is well drained and

consequently will remain dry no thor need be used in the positry house, the ground itself serving as the floor. Often a slight dampness cup he corrected by filling up the floor several Inches above the outside ground with sand, cluders, gravel, or dry dirt. Three or four inches of the surface of the floor, and of the run if a very small run is used, should be removed and replaced with fresh dirt two or three times a year. If the ground is so wet or damp that this condition cannot be corrected by filling it is best to provide a board floor, as this will help to keer the house dry, will allow easier clean-ing and will promote the general health and welfare of the hens. A house with a board floor should be set on posts or blocks, so that it is 5 to 12 inches above the ground. When this space is left the floor will not rot so quickly and rats are not so likely to take refuge under the house.

In order to keep the flock in a clean and santury condition, dropping boards should be provided and roosts above them. This makes it easy to remove the droppings each morning and helps greatly to keep the house free from objectionable udors. tte sand or ashes sprinkled on the dropping hourd after each cleaning be found to make the cleaning canter.

The dropping boards and roosts should be placed uppinst the back wall, Here they are out of the way and at the same time where they are least likely to be reached by drafts, dropping boards should be about 20 to



Interior of Well-Equipped Hen House. 30 Inches from the floor, depending on the height of the building. This gives space enough under them so that the hens have room to exercise and is not too high for the heavier hens to fly up to. The roosts should be 3 or 4 inches above the dropping boards. If more than a single roost is used, they should be on the same level; otherwise all the hens will try to growd upon the highest roost. A piece of 2 by 4 or 2 by 3, laid on edge and with the upper corners rounded off, makes a good roost, A pole, or even a piece of board 2 or 3 inches wide, may be used. If the roost is of light material and fairly, long, it well as at the ends, to prevent it from sagging badly. An allowance of 7 to 10 lackes of roost space per fowl, ac-cording to the size of the birds, should used, they should be placed about 15

ERADICATION OF ALL PESTS

First Step Should Be to Clean House and Then Thoroughly Spray or Paint Interior,

The first step to cradicate the pests which live in cracks and crevices in noultry houses is to clean the house. All litter, nest material and droppings should be removed. Then spray or paint thoroughly the entire surface of the house and literally flood all cracks and inside of nests with a 5 per cent Epray and do the work thoroughly.

Dirty Fresh Eggs.

A fresh egg that has contracted dirt in any form can never be made to appear quite so attractive as one laid in a clean nest by a clean hea. Avoid Diseased Fowls.

There are those who never breed a fowl that has once been subjected to disease, particularly in a malignant

Variety of Feeds. Variety is not only the spice of life.

mf in poultry feeds and feeding it is no electrical that them's for expresse.

Mayor Peters states that he he lieves if police women were to be appointed in Boston to patrol the Common and other breathing spots they should come under the head as the regular police. He said there isn't a day passes that some person does not come to his office to advocate the appointment of women police officers.

Our Potato Column

Article No. 5. LOSE SEVEN BUSHELS OF POTA-TOES EVERY DAY.

What Happens When the Tops of Potatoes Are Killed Prematurely,

For everyday when the tops of poer loses seven bushels of potatoes per Whenever the growing season is less-

ened by even two weeks through at-tucks of pointo beetles and flea beetles, the acre loss is very nearly one hun-dred bushels—potatoes which the grower might have had had he protected his investment in the growing of potatoes. For every week that is lost during

the growing season, because the tops are killed by early blight, or by tipburn, or by the late blight, which is followed by rot, the loss to the grower is nearly 50 bushels per acre. This is generally more rather than less, for often the entire crop rots. Then the grower loses not only what he might have had, but some of the potatoes which he actually did have.

The figures are taken from results secured at two widely separated ogricultural experiment stations. At one of these stations, in Minnesota, they commenced digging the crop the very last of July, and measured the acre yield, by weeks, antil the last of August. The last harvest was 215 bushels greater than the first harvest. The crop gained at the rate of slightly over seven bushels per acre per day, an increase which is absolutely lost when the vines die early.

At the Rhode Island experiment station a similar experiment was tried with results in very close agreement. The first harvest was July 11, when the yield was at the rate of 162 bushels per acre. The last of the patatoes were dug 32 days later, when the tops were entirely dead, and the yield at that time was found to be 393 bushels per acre-a gain of over seven bushels per nere per day.

Spraying Prevents the Loss.

Spraying the potato vines against bugs, beetles and blights prevents this great loss. It kills the beetles and keens the blights from even cetting started. It makes larger yields by prolonging the growing season.

Fertilizers have much the same affect. A poorly nourished plant can no more resist disease than can a poorly nourished man. Spraying protects the potato growers' investment in fertifizer, and thus gives what is really doublo protection.

As long as notato vines stay green the yield continues to increase, even if most of the leaves are dead. It is haportant to know this, for in spraying pointoes the templation is always to omit the last spraying. The vines are often lodged between the rows, and it scens as though more damage would be done by the sprayer in passing through the rows than would be done by neglecting to spray. Yet if the last spraying slmply words off the blight and keeps the vines healthy until com-Diele maturity, a few days at best, it mys enormous returns on the spraying investment.

HOW BORDEAUX MIXTURE WAS DISCOVERED.

Bordenux mixture, the standard fungicide spray for polate blights, was discovered back in 1887, by a Frenchmon named Millardet.

Professor Millardet had a vineyard at Bordenux, France. He also had neighbors, and these neighbors had boys. There is but one sequel to conditions such as these and the sorrowful fact must be admitted that the boys raided the vineyard, and that the pro-fessor was robbed of the fruits of his labors,

To prevent the robbery, Professor Millardet sprayed bis grapes with a mixture of copper sulplinte (bluestone or blue vitrol) and lime, the latter maheing used to make the conner slick, and the copper sulphate put in to make the unwary boy who ate of the sprayed grapes repent of his sins.

History does not tell us how successful this thief preventing and thief detecting device may have been, but it does relate how the professor noticed that the vines sprayed with this mate rial very soon became thriftler than the others, and were much less injured by fungus diseases. Later on he tried the spray on potatoes, and found it wonderfully effective—so much that in all great pointo sections it has become customary to sprny with either commercial bordeaux or prepare the same at home, for the prevention of both the early blight and the late blight or rot.

HOW DO YOUR YIELDS COMPARE WITH THESE?

The ten-year average acre yield of potatoes, as reported by the United States department of agriculture, for some of our larger potato-growing states la as follows:

Maine208 bushels per acre Minnesota 99 bushels per acre Wiscongin 97 bush its per acre New York 91 bushels per nere Virginia 90 bushels per acre Michigan 90 hushels per acre Pennsylvania 83 bushels per acre

Think of the days of toll and labor spent in cultivating low-producing fields! In these days of war and la-bor shortage might it not be better to reduce acreage and grow more potatoes per acre?

Little Brother's Guesa Baby had just cut her first tooth

and of course all in the family were talking about it. The next day, while the family was eating dinner, the baby hegen to cry and little brother looked up with a twinkle in his eye and sald: What is the matter, baby? Have you got the toothache?'

TO WEAR UNDER SUITCOAT

Siccycless Jacket Admired by Many for Wear in the South or as a Summer Sport Garment.

The little siceveless jacket to be worn underneath the sullcoat if destred, or, if worn in the South or designed for summer sports wear slipped on over a tailored blouse, is one of the popular modes of the momenta-

These jackets are made of wool jersey cloth or of lightweight wool velours usually, although they are correct in corduroy, velyeteen or satin.

One of these jackets, is a very simple affair, buttening frankly in the cen-ter front and held in with a belt of self-fabric. Occasionally a little "change" packet is let in at one side. mul some of the lackets are shown end double-breasted and finished with two rows of buttons. The simpler ones re, however, decidedly the soontest and have the additional advantage of being easy to make.

Another sleeveless Jacket has been christened the "trench" yest. It consists primarily of a panel front and back, with opening through which the hend is slipped. It is open underneath the arms, except at the waistline; where a belt holds it to the figure.

This is the simplest of all the models to make, as a straight piece of fabric aufficiently long to reach from back to front of the figure and allow six or eight inches below the waistline is cut out to form a neck, which may be plate or finished with a "Monk" collar, and the whole is belted in as desired at the

Jackets that are semi-fitted, are however, smarter and in better tasts.

SEPARATE SKIRT TO BE WORN

Spring and Summer Demand for This Favorite Garment Promises to Far Exceed That of Winter.

More than ever the senarate skirb has a definite mission in the welldressed woman's wardrobe. It has been worn this winter under the heavy coal and it is to be worn in the spring and next summer with Angeric blouses and sweaters of silk or wool. Separate skirts for spring will almost all of them be made of slik. The con-servation of wool demands that women use more slik and when charate conspires with patriotism the task will not be difficult. The new skirts are in themselves so attractive that every woman must desire them. They are, of course, moderately scant, but there s never anything skimpy looking about them. Of course, there is much drapery or plaited fullness about the hips in some of them. In others the hips are well defined and such fullness as there is is secured by clever platts and sometimes by shirring or the use of hip yokes. All sorts of silks are used in making these skirts. There are some striped taffetas—the stripe of satin—that are especially attractive, They are made in a heavy quality and not only always look crisp and fresh, but will give good wear,

HAS A SEMI-FICHU EFFECT



A new line is touched with the semifichu effect of the lingerle frock ornamented with crocheted olives. Super-Imposed ruffles are of embroidered imposed runes are or emuranteed organdic with edging of filet lace. The lines of this frock give the figure a fine appearance of grace and beauty.

FOND OF ORIENTAL THINGS

Women Bearch Shops for Chinese Embroidery for Decoration of Gowns to Which Richness is to Be Added.

Women are glenning in the Oriental departments of the shops for bits of Chinese embroidery to use as trimming. Some of these controlderies are quite modestly priced; all of them show rich and beautiful colorings and sometimes the silks may be matched so that details of the pattern can be repeated by hand here and there on a

Not infrequently, however, strips of embroidery offered at low prices are so worn and shabby that they are scarcely worth buying and no matter how effective the pattern they would detract from rather than add to the smartness of a new gown.

A French botshist who has mented with vegetable raising has determined the exact amount of water necessary for the best growth of various plants. In general, he found that a supply of water administered unlaterruptedly drop by drop brought better results than even systematic

Historica: and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending masser to amo department the following after must be absolutely observed:

she following rules must be absence, co-served;

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 3. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all quaries as butlef as is consistent with charmens. 4. Write on one side of the payor only. 6. In anaeting queries al-gory only. 6. In anaeting queries al-peary five the date of the payor, the num-ber of the query and the shandow. 6. Letters addressed to contribution, or in be formanded, must be sent in thank samped envelopes, accompanied by the sumber of the query and its alguature.

BATCHDAY, MAY 7% lets

NOTES.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS,

In 1780 this town was required to furnish seventy three men as her quoto, the state having called upon it to furnish four hundred and lifty. The bounty paid by the town was \$60 for each man. The troops were sent to

rach man. The troops were sent to Lake George.

In 1761 one Robert Harrls, who had been innoculated for the kind pox, offered to vaccinate the inhabitants of the town, and the question was considered in town meeting and a large majority voted against the project, attlement a larger number of the inhabitants were suffering from small pox. In 1764 the question was again submitted to the people and again respected.

In 1861, a number of the citisons In 1764, a numeer of the circles peritioned that a company may open a theatre in the town, but the freemen voted by a large majority not to grant the privilege.

At a meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Newport, holden June 1, 1881, it was:

At a meeting of the revenien of the Town of Newyort, holden June 1, 1681, it was:

"Voted, That a Bellman be Chosen to Walke up and downe by streets of this towne in ye nights, and that he be continued for one whole years, as the towne shall agreed.

Richard Barnes is Chosen.

At April towne meeting, 1687, the school land was ordered for a master and Mr. John Vellowhou is presented as schoolmaster, and the towne being willing to easept of him as aforsth, sloth order that hee shall have the prove to his benefit during the time has shall be expude to herpe school and if the Towne Council see cause to send him three or foure orphans by he learnt, he shall teach them on free cast.

Voted, that a school bouse be built by we public tharge of ye towner to be built on we land to ye westward of Mr. Colens house, at ye place left for a marker place, and ye westward of the following to builting rand room, fee, of 60 from 6 30 from to be laid our at ye upper and of ye true as pointing to John Vangha was left for school lami to be said and ye money for toward ye builting a school house below Mr. Colen's acreed those and that a rate be levied upon ye towned at younged to be said and ordered to be said all for building a school house. June 6 1710.

Whereas There was a position pre-

Minimus There was a position pre-Lakether da ardink og gjinke m 1915 på sanaraj baravia to unjer

and regulate by crying of things in this Iwen.
This meeting having considered ye petition doe under and enact than there shall be a public Circa elevent sammally for ye town of Newton, the day appointed for choosing other Town Officers, and that the Circa as chosen shall publish in every street and have in the own when he both to cry, and to be poid and in-board towed towers and to be read and thing be shall publish or cry, according to the aforested order, and this meeting the aforested order, and office till ye next choice day, without present apone in his piece, and in sharing that is not sharing to the form the form the first order in his piece, and in sharing this is an earned for each neglect of said fellman, in performing his day secretify the set shall forfeit double the sam of what he is to have for crying, to be taken by warrant from any one faster by forg, he shall publish a crying term of Fewer in shi town and the town are very long, he shall publish a crying term of the read in set town and town on the town are town on the town are town on the town are town or near between the critical afternation and the town are to the cour at or near between and and and and and and and are town and therefore a crumping the set of the read in set. whereas the main streets of the town are very long, he shall publish a cryfirst a cryfar or near beteedin simplifies (India) near land down Brown's home. Elizidiy near land to which home, thing near May'r Coddingnor's home. Fail is morth and of the street and by dance ye followy home team where lands exceed these forms from these lands are the same and the same are t

SPRING SHOES AND AND FROM IN CARLE STORY OF THE STATE OF

may the whole charge to be paid out of the Treasury.

1733. Velod, that a market house he built on the head of the dock that less between the wharf of Samuel Carr and the wharf of the helts of Charles Tillinghast, dec'd, to be built not exceeding 30 feet in length, (Numan's wharf.)

man's whorf.)

July, 1789 - Voted, that Captain Estern Santord shell build a whipping post and stocks over the broak to the Eastward of the upper Markete house, and to be paid for ye same out of ye Tawn Treasney.

house, and to be puld for ye same out of ye Town Treasury.

1789 Cobony or State House built this year.

August, 1748. Veted, that the land bought by Marver Nath'l Sheffleld, Mr. Hanel Thornton & Mr. Jonathan Holmes, between the houses of Mr. Truothy Walsh and Joseph Prond, Jonathan Nichols, Renj. Thurston, and by sald Sheffleld et al. given to the Twon of Newport, to be and remain as a Common for a mustering place for the inflith, free and clear from all incumbrances forever, but the same not being to found, and thus destring that there be a record made that said pless of land or Common shall be and remain for the use before mentioned forever, he and be and remain before mentioned forever, the the before mentioned forever, the that be two more Fire Engines sent for from England with furniture, for the use of the Two.

January, 1750.—Veted, that there

with firmitier, for the use of the Town.

January, 1750.—Veted, that there is but one five engine sent for in fieu of two, that were voted to be sent for, and it sald engine be No. 6, with, furniture for same.

1750.—New engine strived, and the inhabitants were warned to meet ou 17th of Pecember to consider what means to be taken with that engine and the other Engines.

The first battle in Rhode Island was fought in 1778—the British line of 1000 troops extending from Oddington One to Kaston's Beach; while the American troops numbering 18000 extended from Portsmouth Grove to Sashness.

Gen. Sullivan quartered at the

Green to Sashnest.
Gen. Sullivan quartered at the Gibbs farm, Gen. Lafagette at Portsmonth Grove, and Gen. Greene on the farm of William Bailey in Middle;

10188 BURGESS—Who was Sarab, wife of Abraham Burgess, whose son Agree was born April 23, 16841—P. R.

10135. WILCOX—Whem did John Wilson marry in 1688? Would also like to know who his parents were.—G. E. E.

Ensign Harold & Wright, who rereally received his commission in the Nert after having served for some mouths as a recommandas left Newport and will probably be reported as havbug arrived on the other side within a short time.

Plans for some big Sunday ball gumes in Newport have been knocked in The limit by notices issued in the NAME ANTIGORIES ALTER TRANSPORT From purchibuting in games for which gate resigns are domanies.



1726. Voted, that we streets shall be paived six foot wide on each side of the streets below or as far as the houses are built to Southward, according to the former nel to gave as far is where Stephen Hookey formerly lived.

1739. Committee to flush the Market Bouse upon the river by the Watch House where it stands, and pay Capt. Sharman for the frame he having surrender his liberty for the Town and the whole charge to be paid out of the Treesonry.

UENRY C. ANTHONY, Mortengee.

MORTGAGLE'S SALE OF REAL

to thoused A. Pierre and all other persons interested in the premises.

NOTICE is hereby given that maker and by witue of a power of sale contained in a certain meritage deed given by the before-mentioned thoused A. Pierve to being P. Hamphrey, dated Soptember 3th, 1914, and reconsed with Preston II. 1. Mortegaged Land Evidence, Bock 4, Pages 315-315, and for farced of the condition of sald mortgage deed, and for the purpose of foreclassing the same, will be sold by public auction, on the premises, on MONDYT, June 19th, 1918, at 1 o'clock by mille auction, on the premises, on MONDYT, June 19th, 1918, at 1 o'clock by mille auction, on the premises, on the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, vii.: A cytain tract or puvel of land, together with all the buildings and famporements thereon, shtuate in said mortgage deed as follows, vii.: A cytain tract or puvel of land, together with all the buildings and famporements thereon, shtuate in what is the follows: deglinding at a point in the Westerly side of Pierce avenue one hundred and fforement. (131) feet Southerly from land of the Tricre avenue one hundred and fforement, of the Southerst the second of the premises of the degrees \$1 minutes with said Pierce avenue and by land of said Wilsox one inmodes and thirty-four and \$3,400 (13135). Over 16 land in the feet or to land formerly of one of corner; thence running Southeasterly by said last maned land to said Pierce avenue about thry (50) feet to the polity of beginning comprising twenty-five for a corner; thence running Southeasterly by said last maned land to said Pierce avenue about thry (50) feet to the polity of beginning comprising twenty-five for a corner; thence running Southeasterly by said last maned land to said Pierce avenue about thry (50) feet to the polity of beginning, comprising twenty-five for a corner; thence running Southeasterly by said last maned and the mortgage hereby gives notice that he includes to bid on said preperty at the said thereof.

PELSE P. RUMPIEREY.

MONTERGREE.

Morigagee's Sale

BY VIETUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mertgage deed made by James A. Ray and Mary I. Ray, in her right, to Constant Smith, dated Newmorth Fist, 1914, and reverseled in Vol. 35 of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Crty of Newport, State of theste Island, at page 185. Sald Constant Smith will sell at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described on STUTEDAY, the std day of Jues, 4. D. 1915, at I o'relet month, braich having been made in the condition of said mertenge, that pursel of Land in side Newport, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon, bounded North by land of Carlo Auften, one handred feet; East by Present Hall Road, one hundred feet; East by Present Hall Road, one hundred feet, and West by land of Carlo Auftern, one hundred feet, so however otherwise bounded or described; soil premises being the same smarted by sald mertgage which is hereby made part hereof.

And sald mortuagee hereby gives notice

therest. CONSTANT SMITH, making Montgaces. R. M. Franklin,

Sheriff's Sale.

You'd Better Buy Now

Illgrest mills in the country are shut down owing to a lack of burdup, which is the only material Lindouna can be built up on. Mill prices buve

Our Stocks are Tremendous

and contincted for at last June's prices

HERE Is the PLACE to buy Limitenius and NOW is the TIME, SAVE your dollars and put them in War Saving Sistups, Ask for your change in Thrift Stamps.

TITUS'

The Lowest Priced Forulture Store in Town

225-220 Thames St., Newport, R. L.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD BY MADE ON THE PROMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. L

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FORBIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SIGRIOUS

Premptly Attended to.

Grass and

SEEDS

Of all kinds for Season of 1918

All new stock

GRAIN and

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATE)

Marsh and Third Sts

162 Broadway Newport

Reserve District No. 1

REPORT OF the condition of the NEWPORT NA-THONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business,

Overdrana discounts 5.772 II 55.772 II Overdrana unsecuted 173 II 17 III

RESOURCES Loans and discounts 25,772-17

POULTRY

71 257,525 67 271 67 271

HAY, STRAW,

Garden

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TRUBERIONE CONSECUEN

nie fure

USE

Electric Appliances And Save Coal

Help us win tids war-

ELECTRIC GRILL for a lunch or light meal

It is the ideal method of cooking. It will bake, boil, fry and broil at

SLIGHT COST FOR ELECTRICITY

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,

449 Thames St.

"Meet me at Barney's,



VICTROLAS

as the greatest, puts at your command the world's best music, both vocal and instrumental exactly as rendered by the greatest artists. Let us demonstrate the dif-

ferent styles and explain our easy payment plan.



BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Strange Street Names.

What is the quaintest street name you know of in London, past or present? It would probably be hard, relates the London Chronicle, to heat Shalligonaked street, which, according to the late Sir Laurence Comme's estdence before the local records come mittee, appears as the name of a street in Wapping in a sewers rate look for 1748. In those days the naming of a street was not in the hands of a sectata public authority, hence the estary of some of these old names.

Violets,

lands and thrive very generally ayang where, the greater minutes to passhade, but some in the eur

Sheriff's Sale

PRATTI OF INITIAL BLANCE $AA_{\overline{a}}$ PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, 180 - Moorte francis Remport II La Ingention 440

Notice be heardy all you that a compact the world inflation in the levind ray and possess of a feeting and appears in a feeting and all the second in the limit of the feeting and the second in the second control of the feeting and appears in the second control of the second control of

PHANK P. RING, Property Blond

Newport, R.A., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and milliothetent causes & above advertised sale is hereby at journed to the 28th day of Mant A. D. 1018, at 11 o'clock a, m, at tho name place alwest connect

PHANIC P. ICING, Doputy Bherie,

Newport, R. L. March 28, A.D. 18:3. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised auto is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, A B. 1918, at 11 o'clock a, ma, at the same place above manuel.

PRANK P. KING. Dequty Sherit,

Newport, R. L. April 11, A.D.1918
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sala in hereby 25 journed to the 2nd day of May, A. E. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above matted.

PRANK P. KING,
Dennity Sherit

Newport, R. L. May 2, A. D. 1818 For good and sufficient cause the abovo advertiscil sale is hereby aljourned to the 3d day of June, A. L. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sherif.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Nowport, R. I., December 379

Newport, Se.

Nowport, R. I., December & Nowport, R. I., December & No. 140.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of at Becention number 2021 issued out & to Superior Court of Rhode Island whith and for the County of Nowport, at the 28th day of November, A. D. 1811, as returnable to the send Court May Ect. 4.

D. 1913, upon a judgment rendered a said Court on the 15th day of Maye. A. D. 1917, in favor of Defscoil, be, a corporation located and doing because in the City of Boston in the twanswealth of Massachusetts, pinint. 4. a against Mrs. J. C. Mallery of Newrot, in the County of Newport, definant I have this day at 50 minutes passion the City of Boston in the twanswealth of Massachusetts, pinint. 4. a against Mrs. J. C. Mallery of Newrot, in the County of Newport, definant to colook P. M., tevled the said Execution on all the right, title and mayes which the said defendant, Mrs. Mallery, had at the time of the err, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of 22 with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said. Not of Newport, in said County of Newrotin the State of Rhode 1812 in Providence Plantations, and bounds and described as follows: Nortices erly on Kay Sireet; Northeaners of land known as the Caldwell Edda; Southeasterly on land of Fay 22d 211 of the helrs of Daniel T. Swippin. Easterly on Said Swipping Place and Southwesterly on land to merchant of University on land to merchant of University on land to merchant place and Southwesterly on land to merchant place and southwesterly

Place and Southwesterly on land the merly of Valdon Pell and land in merly of Valdon Pell and land in merly of Thomas Coggeshall, but the said measurements more or and the said measurements more or and the southern of the said tevied on real estimates with the said tevied on real estimates and the said tevied on real estimates office in said City of Newport 2 still County of Newport on the file of March, A. D. 1918, a 12 o'clock and for the satisfaction of said estimates the critical county of Newport on the file of the satisfaction of said estimates autit, my own fees and all collisions expenses, if suitcless.

PRANK P. KINA Deputy Shart.

Newport, R.L., March 7, A.D.: 124 For good and sufficient came is above advertised sale is hereby 40 journed to the 28th day of Mare A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock com- 4 the same place above named

FRANK P. KINS Deputy Siens.

Newport, R. L. March 28, A.J. 295. For good and sufficient cause to alove advertised asle in hereit & fourned to the 11th day of April + L 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sure place above named.

PRANK P. KES Bequity Start

Namport, it. 1. April 11, AD Pictor good and sufficient cause at above adventional and in here's A formed to the Ziel day of May is 1512, 41 12 of the norm at the sample place above tompt.

PHANK 1. KING

Hoppily theat.

Gampiel, H. L. May 2, A. le 25 the good and authorist over 2 the secret of alon bushlaceba aquela formers to the left that of I call to Violets are nations to nearly aid 1948, al \$2 widows mon at the 375 والماماء الإقرارية

PHASIE P. RESE theputy Buria